May 3, 1775. NUMB. 2419.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 13th day of May inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Schneyder, in New-Hanover townſhip, a certain plantation, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Hanover aforeſaid, with the appurtenances, containing 44 acres; late the property of Iſaac Peters; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 13th day of May inſt. at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory brick and frame meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Plumb-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 90 feet, more or leſs; ſubject to a groundrent of 3 *l.* currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Keaſt, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of May inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front 18 feet, and in depth 65 feet; bounded by Shippen's ground; ſubject to a groundrent of ------. Alſo a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 15 feet, more or leſs, and in depth 80 feet; bounded by ground of John Harriſon, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of -----; the whole late the eſtate of Jeſſe Rowe; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of May inſt. at the London Coffee-houſe, at 7 o'clock, P. M. a certain villa or country ſeat, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Wiſſahickon road, in the Northern Liberties, containing about four acres; bounded by ground late of William Plumſted, Eſq; and others; late the eſtate of Francis Richardſon, the younger; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookſeller,

in Front-ſtreet, near the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

(Price Nine-pence, or Six Shillings per Dozen.)

A DESCANT on the Command,

MATT. xxviii. 19, 20.

Written in a LETTER to a FRIEND.

By a Wellwiſher to Truth.

And the Lord added unto the Church daily ſuch as ſhould be ſaved, ACTS ii. 47.

Na roddwch y peth Sanctaidd I'r Cwyn ac na theflwch eich gemmau o flean y moch. Br.

Wherein the Miniſterial Office is conſidered in a juſt Light. ¶

BERKLEY, *February* 28, 1775.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has furniſhed himſelf with a convenient houſe in the ſaid Town of Berkley, near Mantua-Creek, where he intends to erect a STAGE-WAGGON, to go to Philadelphia and back to ſaid town twice every week; ſuch perſon or perſons as will favour him with their commands, may depend that no endeavours ſhall be wanting to execute their orders with care and punctuality, in order thereby to merit their kind cuſtom, which will be gratefully acknowledged by, the public's very humble ſervant,

MICHAEL LEE.

N. B. I propoſe to commence attending paſſengers from my houſe to William Cooper's Ferry, on the firſt Tueſday in April next, to return the day following, to go again on Friday, and return the next day. Price for paſſengers 2s. 6d. each; luggage, letters, &c. as uſual, to come to William Auſtin's, in Arch-ſtreet, at the New-Ferry.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania, on the 22d of April, 1775, a Mulattoe Boy, named ANDREW, about 17 years of age, he is a ſhort thick well made lad, ſhort black curled hair, a good open countenance, and remarkable good teeth. He had on, and took with him, a ſuperfine white broad-cloth coat, the ſkirts lined with white ſilk; one purple, and one blue ditto, which have been turned, a new olive coloured fuſtian waiſtcoat, and a bearſkin under ditto, one pair white cloth, one pair blue velvet, and one pair leather breeches; 2 or 3 pair of worſted and other ſtockings, good ſhoes and large ſilver buckles, 3 fine ſhirts, and 2 coarſe ditto; a beaver hat about half-worn; he alſo took with him two ſurtouts, one blue, the other a thick green cloth, much too long for him. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Six Dollars, with reaſonable charges, from JOSEPH PEMBERTON, *of Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber,*

JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to take or receive the ſaid ſervant at their peril.

April 19, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Paradiſe townſhip, York county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Neal M'Gonnagle, *about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 25 years of age, well ſet, has a bold impudent look, ſtutters in his talk, eſpecially when he is in liquor, which he is very fond of; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat, lined with green ſhaloon, a flowered flannel jacket, has been tore up the back, a pair of brown fulled lincey breeches, broke between the legs, blue yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, and copper buckles; his ſhirt that he has on is much too big for him, and is pieced in the back part of the collar, and he has an old caſtor hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by* JOSEPH JEFFERIES.

N. B. He has an old indenture or diſcharge with him, which may ſerve as a paſs. It is very like that he will change his name. ¶

TWENTY-ONE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, living near Buſh river, Harford county, Maryland, 7 Engliſh ſervant men, viz. *John Brown*, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has black hair, large temples, narrow chin and thick lips, uſed to the ſea, and a great ſwearer. N. B. Has been in the country before. *Abraham Peters*, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has black hair and beard, of a ſwarthy complexion, his left hand ſomewhat periſhed and lame; ſays he is a Jew, and talks very good Dutch. *John Cooley*, about 22 years of age, by trade a Plaiſterer, about 5 feet 8 inches high, round face and well ſet; had on a blue fearnought jacket, and a double breaſted under jacket, white yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. *William Childs*, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a Carver and Gilder by trade, and but meanly dreſſed, which was a blue fearnought jacket, and old ſhoes, with hob nails. *Thomas Able*, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a remarkable red face, very rotten teeth, is a great talker and very much pitted with the ſmall-pox; he has been in South-Carolina before. *William Blancklett*, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, thin viſage, ſharp noſe, black hair and beard. *Thomas Sharp*, about 15 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion; he had on a green coat, blue cuffs; ſtole and took with him two pair of trowſers, one ſtriped holland and the other ozenbrigs, one white ſhirt and one check ditto, new felt hat: As *Able* and *Blancklett*'s breeches were much worn, it is imagined they wear ſaid trowſers. They had and took away with them a country ſquare barrelled, ſmooth bore GUN, rifle ſtocked, one piſtol, and other fire-arms; it is ſuppoſed they ſtole a BOAT from Otter Point. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, ſhall have, if taken 10 miles from home, Ten Pounds; if out of the county, Fourteen Pounds; and if out of the province, the above reward, or in proportion for each, including what the law allows, paid by

BUCKLER BOND,
WILLIAM SMITHSON.

*** It is like they will make for ſome veſſel, therefore all maſters of veſſels, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking ſaid ſervants, at their peril. *March* 26, 1775. ‖4 W.

Cheſter County, April 25, 1775.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that notwithſtanding the many malicious and unmanly attempts, which have been made with a view of injuring his credit and reputation, during his abſence from this colony in that of North-Carolina, alſo of doing his eſtate damage, yet he was fortunate enough to get ſo timely notice as to be in here in time to ſave his eſtate, and he is fortunate enough to have the good opinion of his acquaintances, and a conſiderable ſhare of credit ſtill remaining; leſt any perſon ſhould be induced to believe his credit low, he therefore takes this method to acquaint the public, that he purpoſes to leave this province towards the laſt of May next. All perſons who are indebted to him by bond, bill, book-account, or otherwiſe, are hereby deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſome gentleman of the bar will be applied to; and all perſons to whom he is indebted are required to furniſh him with their reſpective accounts, that they may be ſettled, and not for to take any advantage when he is gone away, or elſe they may expect the benefit of ſeverities, from

¶ ARTHUR GRAHAM.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter townſhip, in Cheſter county, in the night of the 24th of April, 1775, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Thomas Dailey*, a ſhort well ſet fellow, pitted with the ſmall-pox, black hair, full faced; had on an old narrow brimmed hat, tow ſhirt, lightiſh cloth jacket, with old breeches, near the ſame colour of the jacket, old black ſtockings, middling good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings; took with him a falling axe. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH NEIDE. §

THREE POUNDS Reward.

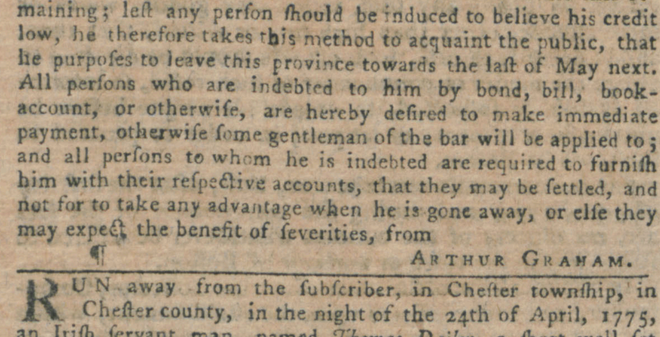
WAS STOLEN, in the night of the 23d of April laſt, from the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Manington townſhip, Salem county, a bright ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſhod before, ſhe paces, trots and racks. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and the mare brought home, ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare only Twenty Shillings if out of the county, and if not out One Dollar, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SMITH. ¶

Reading, April 24, 1775.

NOW in the Goal of Berks county, Pennſylvania, a certain Iriſh ſervant girl, about 19 years of age, calls herſelf *Elizabeth Heins*, and ſays ſhe belongs to a certain Benjamin Wallace, living on the great road from Philadelphia to the Borough of Lancaſter, about 19 miles from the ſaid Borough. Her maſter, if any ſhe has, is hereby deſired to come, pay charges, and take her away, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame. PAUL KERBER, Goaler. ¶

CAME to the Stable of the Subſcriber, living in Wood-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, a black and white COW, with four white Feet. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

¶ GEORGE RUSH, Porter.



THOMAS GOUCHER, CUTLER,

At the Sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, and next to the Indian Queen Tavern, Philadelphia,

HATH Eighty DOZEN of Graſs, Cradling, and Briar SCYTHES, made with Care, and warranted good if required, and ſold at reaſonable Rates; alſo a Quantity of SICKLES. He underſtands making all Kinds of Edge Tools, and all Sorts of Hoes; likewiſe makes Iron-work for Griſt-mills, Saw-mills, and the Weſt-Indies; and Smiths Bellows. 8 w.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

To the Honourable the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, and BURGESSES of GREAT-BRITAIN, in Parliament aſſembled.

The REPRESENTATION and REMONSTRANCE of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Colony of NEW-YORK.

IMPRESSED with the warmeſt ſentiments of loyalty and affection to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and zealouſly attached to his perſon, family and government, we his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of his ancient and loyal colony of New-York, behold with the deepeſt concern the unhappy diſputes ſubſiſting between the mother country and her colonies, convinced that the grandeur and ſtrength of the Britiſh empire, the protection and opulence of his Majeſty's American dominions, and the happineſs and welfare of both, depend eſſentially on a reſtoration of harmony and affection between them; we feel the moſt ardent deſire to promote a cordial reconciliation with the parent ſtate, which can be rendered permanent and ſolid only by aſcertaining the line of parliamentary authority and American freedom; on juſt, equitable, and conſtitutional grounds. To effect theſe ſalutary purpoſes, and to repreſent the grievances under which we labour, by the innovations which have been made in the conſtitutional mode of colonial government, ſince the cloſe of the late war—We ſhall proceed with that firmneſs which becomes the deſcendants of Engliſhmen, and a people accuſtomed to the bleſſings of liberty, and at the ſame time with the deference and reſpect which is due to this auguſt Aſſembly to ſhew.

That from the year 1683, till the above-mentioned period, this colony has enjoyed a legiſlature conſiſting of three diſtinct branches, a Governor, Council, and General Aſſembly; under which political frame the Repreſentatives of the people have uniformly exerciſed the right of granting aids to the Crown, and providing for the ſupport of their own civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in the colony.

It is therefore with inexpreſſible grief, that we have of late years ſeen meaſures adopted by the Britiſh Parliament ſubverſive of that conſtitution, under which the good people of this colony have always enjoyed the ſame rights and privileges ſo highly and deſervedly prized by their fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain; a conſtitution in its infancy modelled after that of the parent ſtate; in its growth more nearly aſſimilated to it, and tacitly implied, and undeniably recognized in the requiſitions made by the Crown, with the conſent and approbation of Parliament.

An exemption from internal taxation, and the excluſive right of providing for the ſupport of our own civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in this colony, we eſteem our undoubted and unalienable rights as Engliſhmen; but while we claim theſe eſſential rights, it is with equal pleaſure and truth we can declare, that we ever have been, and ever will be ready to bear our full proportion of aids to the Crown for the public ſervice, and to make proviſion for theſe neceſſary purpoſes, in as ample and adequate a manner as the circumſtances of the colony will admit. Actuated by theſe ſentiments, while we addreſs ourſelves to a Britiſh Houſe of Commons, which has ever been ſo ſenſible of the rights of the people, and ſo tenacious of preſerving them from violation, can it be a matter of ſurprize that we ſhould feel the moſt diſtreſſing apprehenſions from the act of the Britiſh Parliament, declaring their right *to bind the colonies in all caſes whatever*, a principle which has been actually exerciſed by the ſtatutes made for the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America; eſpecially for the ſupport of government, and the other uſual and ordinary ſervices of the colonies.

The trial by a jury of the vicinage in cauſes civil and criminal, ariſing within the colony, we conſider as eſſential to the ſecurity of our lives and liberties, and one of the main pillars of the conſtitution; and therefore view with horror, the conſtruction of the ſtatute of the 35th of Henry the 8th, as held up by the joint addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament in 1769, adviſing his Majeſty to ſend for perſons guilty of treaſons and miſpriſions of treaſon, in the colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in order to be tried in England; and we are equally alarmed at the late acts impowering his Majeſty to ſend perſons guilty of offences in one colony to be tried in another, or within the realm of England.

When we conſider, that the cognizance of cauſes raiſing on the land has, by the wiſdom of the Engliſh conſtitution, been appropriated to the courts of common law, and the juriſdiction of the admiralty confined to cauſes purely marine, we regard the great alterations that have been made in that wholeſome ſyſtem of laws, by extending the powers of the courts of admiralty, authoriſing the judges certificates to indemnify the proſecutor from damages he might otherwiſe be liable to, giving them a concurrent juriſdiction with the courts of common law, and by that means depriving the American ſubject of his trial by a JURY, as deſtructive to freedom, and injurious to our property.

We muſt alſo complain of the act of the 7th of George 3d, chap. the 59th, requiring the legiſlature of this colony to make proviſion for the expence of ſupplying the troops quartered amongſt us, with the neceſſaries preſcribed by that law, and holding up by another act a ſuſpenſion of our legiſlative powers, till we ſhould have complied, as it would have included all the effects of a tax, and implies a diſtruſt of our readineſs to contribute to the public ſervice.

Nor in claiming theſe eſſential RIGHTS do we entertain the moſt diſtant deſire of Independence on the parent kingdom; we acknowledge the Parliament of Great-Britain neceſſarily entitled to a ſupreme direction and government over the whole empire, for a wiſe, powerful

[*For the Remainder, ſee the fourth Page.*]

From the PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER, *and* MONTHLY REPOSITORY *of* INTERESTING PAPERS. No. 2.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth *to the Honourable Governor* Gage. *Dated* Whitehall, April 9, 1774.

THE King having thought fit that you ſhould return immediately to your command in North-America, and that you ſhould proceed directly to Boſton, on board his Majeſty's ſhip Lively, now lying at Plymouth, ready to ſail with the firſt fair wind, I ſend you herewith, by his Majeſty's command, a commiſſion under the great ſeal, appointing you Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, together with ſuch inſtructions as have been uſually given to Governors of that province, for their guidance in the exerciſe of the ordinary and more permanent powers and authorities incident to that command.

What is further neceſſary for your direction in the preſent ſtate of diſorder and commotion within that province, and for enabling you to carry into execution the meaſures that have been, and probably will be adopted, for reducing it to a ſtate of obedience to lawful authority, is of a more delicate and important nature, and requires more preciſe and particular inſtructions.

With this letter you will receive an act of Parliament paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion, for diſcontinuing the loading and unloading of goods and merchandize at the town and within the harbour of Boſton; and alſo a minute of the Treaſury-board, containing the ſubſtance of ſuch inſtructions as their Lordſhips have thought fit to give to their officers in conſequence thereof; and it is the King's command that you do give them all proper and neceſſary aſſiſtance and ſupport in the execution thereof.

To this end it will be expedient that you do, immediately upon your arrival, and ſo ſoon as your commiſſion has been read and publiſhed in the uſual form, appoint a meeting either at the town or within the caſtle (as circumſtances ſhall point out) with the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips, the Lieutenant Governor, the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, the Chief Juſtice, and the Secretary of the province, in order to conſider what ſteps it may be proper to take, for carrying the act into execution, and for enforcing, if neceſſary, a due obedience thereto; and if Mr. Hutchinſon ſhould not be come away, in conſequence of the leave he has obtained for that purpoſe, his advice and aſſiſtance, in this caſe, as well as in the execution of every other part of your inſtructions, will be of very great uſe and advantage to you.

His Majeſty truſts that no oppoſition will, or can, with any effect, be made to the carrying the law into execution, nor any violence or inſult offered to thoſe to whom the execution of it is entruſted: ſhould it happen otherwiſe, your authority, as the firſt magiſtrate, combined with your command over the King's troops, will, it is hoped, enable you to meet every oppoſition, and fully to preſerve the public peace, by employing thoſe troops with effect, ſhould the madneſs of the people, on the one hand, or the timidity or want of ſtrength of the peace officers on the other hand, make it neceſſary to have recourſe to their aſſiſtance. The King truſts, however, that ſuch neceſſity will not occur, and commands me to ſay, that it will be your duty to uſe every endeavour to avoid it; to quiet the minds of the people, to remove their prejudices, and, by mild and gentle perſuaſion, to induce ſuch a ſubmiſſion on their part to this law, and ſuch a proper compliance with the juſt requiſitions it contains, as may give full ſcope to his Majeſty's clemency, and enable his Majeſty to exerciſe the diſcretionary power given him by the act, of again reſtoring to the town of Boſton theſe commercial privileges and advantages which it hath ſo long enjoyed, and which have raiſed it to its preſent ſtate of opulence and importance.

At the ſame time the ſovereignty of the King, in this Parliament, over the colonies, requires a full and abſolute ſubmiſſion, and his Majeſty's dignity demands that until that ſubmiſſion be made, the town of Boſton, where ſo much anarchy and confuſion have prevailed, ſhould ceaſe to be the place of the reſidence of his Governor, or of any other officer of government, who is not obliged by law to perform his functions there. It is therefore his Majeſty's further pleaſure, that ſo ſoon as the law for diſcontinuing the port ſhall have taken place, and every ſtep has been purſued that is neceſſary to inſure the execution of it, you do make the town of Salem the place of your reſidence, that you do require all officers (not included in the above exception) to attend you there, and that the General Court, and all other Courts and Offices, which are not by law fixed at Boſton, be appointed and held at Salem, until his Majeſty, ſatisfied on your repreſentation that the laws of this kingdom will be duly obſerved, and government be again adminiſtered at the town of Boſton without oppoſition, ſhall have ſignified his royal will and pleaſure for the return of his Governor to, and for holding of the General Court at, that town.

The proceedings of the body of the people at the town of Boſton, in the months of November and December laſt, were of ſuch a nature and criminality as to have fixt a deep degree of guilt upon thoſe who were the principal ringleaders and abettors of thoſe proceedings, and the meaſures proper to be taken for inducing the puniſhment of ſuch guilt become a very neceſſary part of the preſent conſideration, relative to the ſtate of the province of Maſſachuſets-Bay.

The King conſiders the puniſhment of theſe offenders as a very neceſſary and eſſential example to others, of the ill conſequences that muſt follow from ſuch open and arbitrary uſurpations as tend to the ſubverſion of all government, and the rendering civil liberty unſafe and precarious; and his Majeſty's ſubjects in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in general cannot give a better teſt of their love of juſtice, and reſpect for the conſtitution, than in their zealous endeavours to render effectual a due proſecution of ſuch offenders.

If, however, the prejudices of the people ſhould appear to you to be ſuch as would in all probability prevent a conviction, however clear and full the evidence might be, in that caſe it would be better to deſiſt from proſecution, ſeeing that an ineffectual attempt would only be triumph to the faction, and diſgraceful to government.

The foregoing is all that I have at preſent in command from the King to ſay to you. I need not ſuggeſt to you the very great advantage that will reſult from your obtaining a juſt and perfect knowledge of the characters, inclinations and tempers of the principal people in the colony; ſuch information muſt of neceſſity be of great benefit, and your own diſcretion will point out to you the uſe that is to be made of it.

The laſt advices from Boſton are of a nature to leave but little room to hope that order and obedience are ſoon likely to take place of anarchy and uſurpation; his Majeſty however confides in your fortitude and diſcretion, and doubts not that all other officers, civil and military, ani- ...ill exert themſelves in ſuch a manner, in ſupport of the conſtitution, and for enforcing obedience to the laws, as will recommend them to his Majeſty's royal grace and favour.

COPY *of a* MINUTE *of the* TREASURY BOARD.

Whitehall Treaſury Chambers, 31ſt March, 1774.

PRESENT,

LORD NORTH, MR. TOWNSHEND, LORD BEAUCHAMP, MR. CORNWALL.

MY Lords take into conſideration an act to diſcontinue, in ſuch manner, and for ſuch time as are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading and ſhipping of goods, wares and merchandize, at the town and within the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America; and being deſirous that the proviſions of the ſaid act ſhould be carried into execution with all poſſible vigilance, diſpatch and circumſpection, as far as the ſame relate to the officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, eſtabliſhed in the ſame town and province, tranſmit a copy of the ſaid act to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in America, and direct them forthwith to take ſuch ſteps as they ſhall find neceſſary for the removal of their board from the ſaid town of Boſton to the town of Salem, in the ſaid province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and that as ſoon as proper offices can be prepared for their reception and accommodation.

Direct them, together with all the officers belonging to their board, to repair to the ſaid town of Salem, and there to execute the duties and functions of their commiſſion, until they ſhall receive further orders, reſpecting the future reſidence and eſtabliſhment of their board.

Direct them, at the ſame time, to give orders for the removal of the collector, comptroller, ſurveyor, and ſuch other officers of the port of Boſton as they ſhall judge neceſſary, to the town of Plymouth, or to the iſland of Nantucket, or to ſuch other town or place within the limits of the ſaid port, as ſhall appear to them moſt proper and moſt convenient for the trade of his Majeſty's ſubjects; and let the ſaid collector, and other officers, be ordered to eſtabliſh themſelves in the ſaid town of Plymouth, or ſuch other town or place as the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, within the limits of the ſaid port of Boſton, and there to proceed and carry on, in the uſual manner, the buſineſs of their ſeveral departments, in the collection and management of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, and in the execution of the laws of trade.

And in as much as it may be reaſonably expected, that the trade within the port of Salem and Marblehead will be conſiderably increaſed during the continuance of the ſaid act of Parliament, and may require an additional number of officers to be ſtationed at thoſe places to tranſact the buſineſs of the cuſtoms,

Direct the commiſſioners to take with them to Salem ſuch of the tideſmen and incidental officers, now employed at Boſton, as they ſhall think the ſervice at Salem and Marblehead may demand; and recommend to their particular care and attention that clauſe of the ſaid act, which relates to veſſels carrying coaſtwiſe, under the reſtrictions therein mentioned, fuel and victual for the neceſſary uſe and ſuſtenance of the people of the town of Boſton; and direct them to give expreſs orders to the proper officers, to be vigilant and alert in viſiting and ſearching all ſuch veſſels laden with fuel and proviſions as aforeſaid, which ſhall enter the harbour of Marblehead, for the purpoſe of obtaining a tranſire, or let paſs, purſuant to the ſaid act of Parliament; and, in caſe it ſhall appear to the officers employed on that ſervice, by information, or by any probable cauſe of ſuſpicion, that there are concealed on board any ſuch veſſels any goods, wares or merchandize, other than ſuch fuel or victual, that then, and in every ſuch caſe, ſuch officers ſhould be directed to oblige the maſter or commander of ſuch veſſel, ſo informed againſt or ſuſpected, to unlade his cargoe before he obtains ſuch tranſire, or let paſs, in order to proceed to the town of Boſton.

Let the commiſſioners take care, that, after the firſt day of June, 1774, and during the continuance of the ſaid act, no officers of the cuſtoms whatſoever be ſuffered to reſide within the town or harbour of Boſton.

In conſideration of the loſſes which the Collector, Comptroller, and other officers upon the eſtabliſhment, within the ſaid port of Boſton, muſt inevitably ſuffer by the diminution of the fees and perquiſites of the reſpective offices, during the continuance of the ſaid act,

My Lords direct the commiſſioners to report to their Lordſhips, as ſoon as they can form any opinion of the matter, how much it may be reaſonable to allow to ſuch officers reſpectively, as a compenſation for ſuch their loſſes. Direct them, from time to time, by every opportunity, to inform my Lords of the ſeveral ſteps they ſhall have taken in the execution of the ſaid act, and of their Lordſhips orders.

Acquaint them, that they, and all the officers under their authority, may depend on being ſupported and protected in the execution of the duties of their reſpective offices.

Inform them, that the Lord Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have diſpatched orders to the Admiral, Commanders, and Commiſſioned Officers of his Majeſty's ſhips of war on that ſtation, to uſe the utmoſt vigilance and activity in the execution of the ſeveral proviſions of the ſaid act of Parliament; and in caſe any of the officers in any of his Majeſty's ſhips or ſloops of war, ſhall ſee occaſion to require any officer, or officers of the cuſtoms, to be put on board any of the veſſels under their command, direct the commiſſioners to take care that all ſuch requiſitions be duly complied with.

Tranſmit a copy of this minute to Mr. Stephens, for the information of the Lords of the Admiralty, and to Mr. Pownal, for the information of the Earl of Dartmouth.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 22.

Laſt Thurſday night Captain Collins, with a party of men, belonging to the Magdalen armed Schooner, by command of Lord Dunmore, came to this city from Burwell's-ferry, and privately removed out of the magazine, and carried on board the ſaid ſchooner, about 20 barrels of gunpowder belonging to this colony. The inhabitants were alarmed with the intelligence early yeſterday morning, the Common Hall aſſembled, and the following Addreſs was preſented to the Governor.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant, Governor General, and Commander in Chief of the colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA:

The humble ADDRESS of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of *Williamſburg*.

My Lord,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the city of Williamſburg, in Common Hall aſſembled, humbly beg leave to repreſent to your Excellency, that the inhabitants of this city were this morning exceedingly alarmed by a report that a large quantity of gunpowder was in the preceding night, while they were ſleeping in their beds, removed from the public magazine in this city, and conveyed, under an eſcort of marines, on board one of his Majeſty's armed veſſels lying at a ferry on James river.

We beg leave to repreſent to your Excellency, that as this magazine was erected at the public expence of this colony, and appropriated to the ſafe keeping of ſuch munition as ſhould be there lodged from time to time, for the protection and ſecurity of the country, by arming thereout ſuch of the militia as might be neceſſary in caſes of invaſions and inſurrections, they humbly conceive it to be the only proper repoſitory to be reſorted to in times of imminent danger.

We further beg leave to inform your Excellency, that, from various reports at preſent prevailing in different parts of the country, we have too much reaſon to believe that ſome wicked and deſigning perſons have inſtilled the moſt diabolical notions into the minds of our ſlaves, and that therefore the utmoſt attention to our internal ſecurity is become the more neceſſary.

The circumſtances of this city, my Lord, we conſider as peculiar and critical. The inhabitants, from the ſituation of the magazine, in the midſt of their city, have, for a long tract of time, been expoſed to all thoſe dangers which have happened in many countries from exploſions, and other accidents. They have, from time to time, thought it incumbent on them to guard the magazine. For their ſecurity they have, for ſome time paſt, judged it neceſſary to keep ſtrong patrols on foot; in their preſent circumſtance, then, to have the chief and neceſſary means of their defence removed, cannot but be extremely alarming. Conſidering ourſelves as guardians of the city, we therefore humbly deſire to be informed by your Excellency, upon what motives, and for what particular purpoſe, the powder has been carried off in ſuch a manner; and we earneſtly entreat your Excellency to order it to be immediately returned to the magazine.

To which his EXCELLENCY *returned this verbal* ANSWER.

THAT, hearing of an inſurrection in a neighbouring county, he had removed the powder from the magazine, where he did not think it ſecure, to a place of perfect ſecurity; and that, upon his word and honour, whenever it was wanted on any inſurrection, it ſhould be delivered in half an hour; that he had removed it in the night time to prevent any alarm, and that Captain Collins had his expreſs commands for the part he had acted; he was ſurpriſed to hear the people were under arms on this occaſion, and that he ſhould not think it prudent to put powder into their hands in ſuch a ſituation.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

We hear there are letters in this town from Connecticut, which ſay, That the number of men lately aſſembled at Boſton, including thoſe from Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, amounted to 60,000; that they are moſtly returned to their reſpective homes, leaving an army of about 15,000 to watch General Gage's motions.

We ſtill ſeem to be in great ſuſpence about our accounts from Boſton, the authenticity of part of them being doubtful; however we make not the leaſt doubt there has been a ſmart engagement between the King's troops and the provincials, in which we hear the former has loſt 302 men, killed, wounded, and taken priſoners, and the latter 37; but we do not learn there was any general officer loſt on either ſide; and the regular poſt being now ſtopped between this place and Boſton, it is probable we will remain ſomewhat longer in the dark concerning this very diſagreeable, unhappy and melancholy tranſaction.

A letter from Boſton, dated laſt Monday, and received ſince writing the above paragraphs, ſays, "The communication between this town and country is entirely ſtopped up, and not a ſoul permitted to go in or out without a paſs. This day the Governor has diſarmed all the inhabitants, after giving them his word and honour that the ſoldiers ſhould not moleſt nor plunder them. Cambridge is the head quarters of the provincials, and they are commanded by General ———: They are entrenching themſelves at Roxbury, and erecting batteries to play on our lines."

The men of war at Rhode-Iſland have taken two ſloops bound from thence for Providence, with flour, belonging to Mr. Brown, of Newport; and the owner was taken on board one of the King's ſhips.

The following aſſociation was ſet on foot here laſt Saturday, and on that day it was ſigned by above 1000 of our principal inhabitants. It is to be tranſmitted to all the counties in the province, where we make no doubt it will be ſigned by all ranks of people.

PERSUADED that the ſalvation of the rights and liberties of America depends, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants, in a vigorous proſecution of the meaſures neceſſary for its ſafety, and convinced of the neceſſity of preventing the anarchy and confuſion which attend a diſſolution of the powers of government; WE, the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of the city and county of New-York, being greatly alarmed at the avowed deſign of the Miniſtry to raiſe a revenue in America, and ſhocked by the bloody ſcene now acting in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, DO, in the moſt ſolemn manner, reſolve never to become ſlaves; and do aſſociate under all the ties of religion, honour, and love to our country, to adopt and endeavour to carry into execution, whatever meaſures may be recommended by the Continental Congreſs, or reſolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the purpoſe of preſerving our conſtitution, and oppoſing the execution of the ſeveral arbitrary and oppreſſive acts of the Britiſh Parliament, until a reconciliation between Great-Britain and America, on conſtitutional principles, (which we moſt ardently deſire) can be obtained;---and that we will, in all things, follow the advice of our general committee, reſpecting the purpoſes aforeſaid, the preſervation of peace and good order, and the ſafety of individuals, and private property.

Dated in New-York, April and May, 1775.

Newark, April 24, 1775.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Obſervation for the townſhip of Newark. Preſent 18 Members.

Mr. CALEB CAMP in the Chair.

THE Chairman having opened the buſineſs of the meeting, and related the purport of the expreſſes lately received from Boſton, the following motions were made and agreed to unanimouſly:

That the Members of this Committee are willing, at this alarming criſis, to riſque their lives and fortunes in ſupport of American liberty; and that it be recommended to our conſtituents to give all neceſſary ſupport in their power, to our brethren in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in the preſent alarming exigency.

That it be alſo recommended to the Captains of the militia, in this townſhip, to muſter and exerciſe their reſpective Companies at leaſt once every week, and carefully to exact that each man be provided with arms and ammunition, as the militia law directs.

That it be requeſted of all heads of families, and maſters of apprentices to encourage all of proper age, under their direction, to learn the military exerciſe, and to at-

low them such portions of time as may be necessary to make them perfect therein.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

Monday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here, pursuant to Adjournment.

Extract of a letter from a considerable manufacturing house in Leeds to their correspondent in this city, March 2.

"All the intelligence public and private, received from America, predicted that they would resist the Acts of our Parliament to the last, and we had convincing lamentable proofs, that our Parliament would persist in their measures, not only against the petitions of the commercial interest of the kingdom, *but against almost the voice of the whole kingdom.*"

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated April 22 and 23.

"We have been closely besieged, and no provisions brought to market for several days, which has reduced us to an allowance. Lieutenant Knight was the only officer killed in the engagement; 14 officers wounded, two of whom dangerously, 62 privates killed and missing, and 105 wounded (part of every regiment, except that at the castle) exclusive of the marines, who suffered more than any regiment.

"The Governor and Gentlemen of Boston have agreed to open the town, on condition of the inhabitants delivering up their arms to the Selectmen.—The Governor engages to protect the lives and property of such as choose to stay; those who choose to quit the town, to go where they please, and the boats of the fleet to assist in conveying such persons with their effects, as choose to go to any part of the harbour.—The town was besieged by 20,000 men who it was expected would attack the fortifications.

"The wounded officers and soldiers were treated with great humanity by the inhabitants of Charlestown, on their return."

Extract of a Letter from New-York, May 1,

"This morning a vessel arrived here from Boston, by which we learn, That the loss on the side of the King's troops is 67 killed and missing; Lieutenant Knight, of the 4th, and Lieutenant Hull, of the 43d regiments, are among the slain,—120 wounded, 12 of which in danger, and 5 or 6 officers slightly; the loss of the provincials said to be considerable: They are now entrenched before Boston, to the amount of 12 or 15,000; all the inhabitants in Boston are disarmed.———The Otter sloop of war is arrived there; it is said she brings the act of Parliament for restraining the trade of all the Colonies, except Nantucket, Nova-Scotia, St. Lawrence, New-York, North-Carolina and Georgia.

"Last evening a detachment of the Connecticut troops marched into town, and are to be followed by several more."

Last Wednesday arrived here the Schooner Polly, Captain Buck, from North Carolina, in whom came Passenger, William Hooper, Esq; one of the Delegates for that province in the Continental Congress to be holden in this city.

On Saturday last we had a meeting in this city of the Military Associators, when it was determined that each ward should be formed into one or more companies; the officers to be chosen in the respective wards. Two troops of light horse are now raising. Two companies of expert *Rifle-Men*, and two companies of Artillery-men are forming. We have six pieces of brass artillery, and several light iron ones. Our provincial arms, powder, &c. are all secured. Three provincial magazines are forming. In short, MARS has established his empire in this populous city; and it is not doubted but we shall have in a few weeks from this date, 4000 men, well equipped, for our own defence or for the assistance of our neighbours.

Sunday last Captain Anthony arrived here in a short passage from Rhode-Island, by whom we learn, that General Gage had dispatched a frigate to England a few hours after the defeat of his troops. That the British Officers and Soldiers have done ample justice to the bravery and conduct of the Massachusetts Militia—they say that no troops ever behaved with more resolution.—A soldier who had been in the action, being congratulated by a fellow soldier on his safe return to Boston, declared, "that the Militia had fought like bears, and that he would as soon attempt to storm hell, as to fight against them a second time."

We are likewise further informed that the two brigades, consisting of 1800 men, commanded by Earl Piercy, were attacked and routed by only 500 of the Militia.

By a gentleman who left Boston in the evening of the 19th ult (the day of the engagement) we learn, That the first stand made by the country was with only 200 men at Concord Bridge, which the soldiers were endeavouring to pull up. The soldiers gave the first fire, and killed 3 or 4. It was returned with vigour by the country, and the regulars began soon to retire. The country people immediately lined the roads, which are secured with stone walls, and their numbers hourly encreasing, they annoyed the regulars exceedingly, who halted but two or three times, and then in open plains for a few minutes.

A considerable body of the Provincials had formed an ambuscade near Cambridge for the troops in their return; but the bridge having been destroyed by the first brigade in their march out, the troops took their rout through Charlestown, and by that means avoided a total overthrow. The number of the Regulars when the two brigades joined is said to have been at least 1800. It does not appear that they were attacked by more than 600 Provincials, till they got near to Charlestown, when a very strong reinforcement from the inhabitants of Marblehead and Salem fell in with them, and gave them two severe fires; this quickened their pace to Bunker's Hill, where they took refuge, formed in order, and remained until reinforced by the third brigade sent over from Boston to secure their retreat, which was effected without further loss.

Extract of a letter from Hartford, in Connecticut, dated Wednesday last, three o' clock.

"I send this by express to inform you, that by advice this instant received, General Gage has ordered all the vessels that may be found on the coast of New-England, to be immediately secured for the King's use, pray communicate this intelligence that all concerned may take the necessary precaution."

At an Election held by the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, pursuant to Law, on Monday the 1st Instant, the following Gentlemen were chosen Managers, and Treasurer, for the ensuing Year, viz. *John Reynell, Israel Pemberton, Samuel Rhoads, Joseph Morris, James Pemberton, Thomas Wharton, Daniel Roberdeau, Isaac Cox, Edward Pennington, Robert S. Jones, George Roberts, Thomas Fisher*, Managers. *Joseph Hilborn*, Treasurer.

At an Election held at the LIBRARY ROOM, on Monday last, *Francis Allison, Robert Strettel Jones, Matthew Clarkson, Philip Benezet, Reynold Keen, John Kaighn, Joseph Paschall, Josiah Hewes, Joseph Parker* and *Ezekiel Edwards*, were chosen Directors, and *Samuel Sansom*, Treasurer of the LIBRARY COMPANY of *Philadelphia*, for the Year ensuing.

To the Freemen of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

PUBLIC affairs are now wrought up to such a crisis, that the freedom and happiness of the good people of North-America, and of their children and posterity, solely depends, under the favour of Almighty God, which we ought humbly to implore on our righteous cause, upon the firmness, unanimity and prudence, with which the measures of these colonies shall be conducted.

Deeply affected with a proper sense of emergencies so vast in their importance, and so lasting in their consequences, I esteem it my indispensible duty, most earnestly to recommend to you, not to encrease the number of your enemies, already larger than it ought to be, by cherishing resentments, and thereby promoting divisions amongst us.

Be perswaded, Gentlemen, that every colonist, who has common sense, wishes success to your noble and virtuous exertions, whatever reasons may restrain him from publicly joining with you. All friends of liberty and justice, the rights and prosperity of mankind, must be your friends. They never can be displeased with your assertions of a cause so dear to every honest heart, unless you dishonour it by acts of intemperance unworthy of the objects you pursue.

If any amongst us are possessed of dispositions so malevolent, as to repine at our prospect of success in this great struggle for all the blessings of liberty, leave them to the punishment of their own reflections, at least until they commit some act of treachery against the interest of America. If any amongst us are so devoted to peace, as sincerely to disapprove of the measures of these colonies, as disturbing the peace, convince them by your discreet and worthy behaviour, that all the difference between you and them is, that you seek for a permanent and secure peace, while they content themselves with a nominal and precarious peace, utterly destructive of those rights, without which the most settled tranquility is perfect misery. We are contending for liberty, let us not violate the liberty of others,

Besides, men of reserved and cautious tempers who have not yet publicly appeared for our cause, or even those who have appeared unfriendly to it, touched with a lively sense of your generous, benevolent and prudent conduct, for your cause has a secret energy in it, pleading strongly in every worthy bosom, while it is wisely supported, may and probably will heartily join you. Leave the way open. So shall all feuds, jealousies and dissentions expire of themselves, and one general spirit of union and brotherly affection animate all Americans, as all of them must equally share in the event of this contest, be it freedom or slavery. J. N.

By His Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Esq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New-Jersey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have lately received dispatches from one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, containing matters of great importance to the colony, in the present situation of public affairs, and calculated to restore that harmony between Great-Britain and her American colonies, so essential to the interest and happiness of both; and being desirous of communicating the same as early as possible to the General Assembly of this colony, in order to give them an opportunity of using their best endeavours towards effecting so desirable a purpose; I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, and by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Council, do hereby appoint the said General Assembly to meet at the City of Burlington, on Monday, the 15th day of May next; of which all his Majesty's subjects concerned therein are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly,

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the city of Perth-Amboy, the 28th day of April, in the fifteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, Annoque Domini 1775.

WM. FRANKLIN.

By his Excellency's Command,
CHARLES PETTIT, D. Secretary.

GOD Save the KING.

His Excellency Governor Dunmore has prorogued the Virginia Assembly to the first Tuesday in September next.

*** The COMMITTEE for the county of Philadelphia are earnestly requested to meet on Monday, the 8th day of May, at 11 o'clock, at the house of Jacob Neff, on business of the utmost importance. The Committees of every township in said county are likewise requested to meet at same time and place.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *April 27*, 1775.

WHEREAS the Continental Congress did resolve in the following words, viz. "And we further agree and associate, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourse whatsoever with any colony or province in North-America, which shall not accede to, or which shall hereafter violate this Association," &c. And whereas the Parliament of Great-Britain, in pursuance of their plan for subjugating and distressing the colonies, have passed a Bill for depriving our brethren in New-England of the benefit of fishing on their own coasts: Therefore

Resolved, That all exportations from this city to Quebec, Nova-Scotia, Georgia and Newfoundland, or any parts of the fishing coasts or fishing islands ought, in the opinion of this Committee, immediately to be suspended; and that it be accordingly recommended to every merchant immediately to suspend all exportations to those places, until the Continental Congress shall give further orders therein.

By order of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia. JONATHAN B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

To the Committee for the County of BUCKS.

THE alarming situation of public affairs rendering it necessary that something should be done towards warding off the oppressive measures now too manifestly carrying into execution against us, you are therefore requested to meet at the house of Richard Leedom, on Monday, the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock in the Morning.

By Order of the Committee,
May 2, 1775. JOHN CHAPMAN, *Clerk.*

To the FARMERS throughout this and the neighbouring Governments.

AS the time for sheering of Sheep is come, every one who has any Wool to spare, and wishes well to America, is earnestly solicited to bring it to the American Manufactory of Woollens, Cottons and Linens, in Market-street near Ninth-street, where they may be sure of ready money and the best prices.

As the introduction to the plan fully expresses the principles on which it is established, and may be an inducement to the lovers of America to do their utmost to promote it, by supplying such materials as the Company may at any time want; the indulgence of the public is intreated for its appearing again in print, at a time when a very different kind of intelligence must principally engage the attention of every feeling mind.

"We the subscribers being deeply impressed with a sense of our present difficulties, and earnestly solicitous, as far as in our power, to support the freedom and promote the welfare of our country on peaceable and constitutional principles; and well knowing how much the establishing manufactories amongst ourselves would contribute thereunto, besides exciting a general and laudable spirit of industry among the poor, and putting the means of supporting themselves into the hands of many, who at present are a public expence, and also to convince the public that our country is not unfavourable to the establishing manufactories, *do agree* to form ourselves into a Company for promoting of an American Manufactory on the following principles, subject to such rules and regulations as shall be hereafter agreed on."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, and Sloop Betsey, V. Wightman, from Rhode-Island. Schooner Sally, E. Winnicott, Virginia. Schooner Molly, B. Calley, Schooner Delaware, R. Cooke, and Schooner Betsey, E. Rogers, Salem, N. E. Sloop John, E. Drew, Grenades. Schooner George, S. Coleman, Hispaniola. Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados. Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London. Schooner Polly, J. Buck, North-Carolina. Ship Lydia, T. Dean, Liverpool. Ship Union, J. Steel, Leghorn.

Outwards. *Ship Woodmass, J. Henderson, for Lisbon. Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, and Ship Jamison and Peggy, J. Ballentyne, Falmouth. Schooner Lively, J. Walsh, Barbados. Schooner Tryal, J. Warden, to St. Kitts. Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, Madeira. Brig Polly, R. Lightbody, Antigua. Ship Aurora, T. Read, and Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London. Ship Sally, J. Osman, Cork. Ship Ann, G. Fortin, Bristol. Sloop Peggy, J. Lockhart, New-Providence. Ship Molly, T. Randall, Newfoundland. Schooner Betsey, R. Zuill, Bermuda. Schooner Betsey, E. Rogers, Salem, N. E.*

Cleared. *Ship Ann, G. Fortin, Snow Dickenson, J. Johnson, Ship Elizabeth, W. Shrowdy, and Ship Sally, J. Russell, Bristol. Schooner Betsey, S. Hall, Virginia. Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Lisbon. Brig Kitty, J. M'Petrick, and Brig Lovely Lass, W. Castle, Jamaica. Brig Princess, N. Antoine, Newfoundland. Schooner Brothers, T. M'Causland, Charlotte-Town, Isle St. Johns. Brig Polly, R. Lightbody, Antigua. Schooner Tryal, J. Warden, St. Kitts. Brig Ann, C. Davis, Rhode-Island. Ship Philadelphia, J. Winning, Liverpool. Sloop Industry, T. Hutchins, Bermuda. Sloop Peggy, J. Lockhart, New-Providence. Brig Bachelor, H. Vallicot, Cadiz. Schooner Hetty, A. Dyar, St. Croix. Brig Kitty, J. Robinson, Grenades.*

THIS DAY, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon,

Will be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the premises,

TEN LOTS of GROUND, situate on the west side of Passyunk road, and north side of Hudson's lane, being part of the estate of Anthony Duche, junior, deceased, and sold in pursuance of his last will and testament, by desire of Mr. Andrew Doz, Executor. Plans may be seen at the Office, the Coffee-house, and at the Tavern opposite the premises.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, EDWARD BONSALL.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia, are desired to attend their Annual Meeting at the Court-House, on Monday, the Eighth Day of May instant, between the Hours of Two and Six o'Clock in the Afternoon, being the Day appointed by Law to elect Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing Year.

PHILIP MARCHINTON,

At his Store, at No. 4, between Front and Second-streets, in Market-street, HATH FOR SALE,

A VERY large Assortment of WOOLLEN and LINEN DRAPERY, SILK MERCERY, HOSIERY, and HABERDASHERY, which he is selling, Wholesale and Retail, very low, and is determined to continue the same to the End of his Sales, and he kindly thanks his good Friends and the Public for their past Favours, and hopes for a Continuance of them, as they may depend on him doing every Thing in his Power to merit their Esteem.

He hath a large Quantity of Boston SHOES for Sale.

VALENTINE STANDLEY

HAS for Sale, at his House, in Market-street, A Variety of this Country Ware, enamelled Queens Ware, and plain Ditto, which he will dispose of, on reasonable Terms, for ready Cash. *May* 1, 1775. ¶

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three JOURNEYMEN GUNSMITHS, who understand said Business, will have good Wages given them, by applying to THOMAS PALMER, Gunsmith, the North Side of Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia. N. B. Likewise wanted, a well disposed LAD, as an Apprentice, about 14 or 15 Years of Age. ¶

To be DISPOSED OF,

THE Time of an active industrious Dutch SERVANT GIRL, who understands both Town and Country Business, and has about two Years and an Half to serve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *Thetf.*

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

WAS LOST, on Wednesday, the 19th of April last, on the road leading from John Pennock's mill, to David Harlin's saw-mill, A RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, or Surgeon's Pouch of Instruments, covered with a case of blue silk damask. Whoever has found said Instruments, and will bring them to the subscriber, living in New-London township, Chester county, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges. paid by FRANCIS ALLISON, junior. ¶

ALL persons indebted to HUGH FRAZER, by bill, bond, or book-debt, are desired to make speedy payment, or else he will be obliged to take a method to get it that will not be agreeable to them or himself; therefore he will be obliged to all persons that will pay him, without putting him to that trouble. *Philadelphia, May* 1, 1775. §

WILLIAM SHEPARD begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he continues keeping that commodious new LIVERY-STABLE, in Seventh-street, between Market and Arch-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; the situation of which is very airy and pleasant, the stalls are large and roomy, and divided in the newest and most approved manner, with an airhole for each horse, the stable being off the pavement makes it more convenient for showing horses that are for sale. The said Shepard is provided with the best of hay and oats, and every other article for that business; the public may be assured that strict attendance will be given to every thing that can promote their conveniency and accommodation; he acknowledges himself much obliged to those who have been so kind as to favour him with their custom, and hopes for the public's kind encouragement, which will be ever gratefully acknowledged by, their friend and humble servant,

WILLIAM SHEPARD.

N. B. He likewise hath horses and chairs to lett, and a light pleasure waggon, and good pasture for horses. ¶

and laſting preſervation of the great bond of union and ſafety among all the branches; their authority to regulate the trade of the colonies, ſo as to make it ſubſervient to the intereſt of the mother country, and to prevent its being injurious to the other parts of his Majeſty's dominions, has ever been fully recognized; but an exemption from duties on all articles of commerce which we import from Great Britain, Ireland and the Britiſh plantations, or on commodities which do not interfere with their products or manufactures, we can juſtly claim; and always expect that our commerce will be charged with no other, than a neceſſary regard to the trade and intereſt of Great-Britain and her colonies evidently demands; at the ſame time, we humbly conceive that the money ariſing from all *duties raiſed in this colony* ſhould be paid into the *Colony Treaſury*, to be drawn by Requiſitions of the Crown to the General Aſſembly, for the ſecurity and defence of the whole empire.

We cannot avoid mentioning among our grievances, the act for prohibiting the legiſlature of this colony from paſſing any law for the emiſſion of a paper currency to be a legal tender in the colony; our commerce affords ſo ſmall a return of ſpecie, that without a paper currency, ſupported on the credit of the colony, our trade and the change of property muſt neceſſarily decreaſe: Without this expedient we never ſhould have been able to comply with the requiſitions of the Crown during the laſt war, or to grant ready aids on any ſudden emergencies. The credit of our bills has ever been ſecured from depreciation by the ſhort periods limited for their duration, and ſinking them by taxes raiſed on the people; and the want of this power may in future prevent his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects here, from teſtifying their loyalty and affection to our gracious Sovereign, and from granting ſuch aids as may be neceſſary for the general weal and ſafety of the Britiſh empire; nor can we avoid remonſtrating againſt this act as an abridgment of the royal prerogative, and a violation of our legiſlative rights.

We muſt alſo complain of the act of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, impoſing duties on certain articles imported into the province of Quebec, and reſtricting the importation of them to the ports of Quebec and St. John's, on the river Sorel, by which the commerce formerly carried on by this colony with the Indians is in a great meaſure diverted into another channel, as by the extenſion of the bounds of that province from Hudſon's-Bay to the Ohio, by a ſtatute of the ſame ſeſſion, a great extent of country is cut off from this colony, in which hitherto the moſt lucrative branches of the Indian trade were purſued; and by directing the duties on the articles neceſſary for that commerce to be paid only at the above ports, which are ſo very remote from this and other colonies, that the importation of them by thoſe places will be attended with ſuch a heavy expence, as to amount to a total prohibition. Theſe acts in our opinion bear with peculiar hardſhip on the people of this colony, when we reflect on the vaſt ſums of money which have been expended by our legiſlature in conciliating the friendſhip of the ſavages, and the eſſential ſervices which were derived to the Britiſh arms during the laſt war from our alliance with, and influence over them, founded on a free and unreſtrained commerce. We are at a loſs to account why articles imported from the continental colonies, and imported into the province of Quebec, ſhould be loaded with heavier duties than thoſe brought from the Weſt-India Iſlands, by which, while we are deprived of a moſt lucrative branch of commerce, we behold a diſcrimination made between us and the ſugar colonies, to our prejudice, equally injurious and unmerited.

Nor can we forbear mentioning the jealouſies which have been excited in the colonies, by the extenſion of the limits of the province of Quebec, in which the Roman Catholic religion has received ſuch ample ſupports.

Intereſted as we muſt conſider ourſelves in whatever may affect our ſiſter colonies, we cannot help feeling for the diſtreſſes of our brethren in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, from the operation of the ſeveral acts of Parliament, paſſed relative to that province, and of earneſtly remonſtrating in their behalf; at the ſame time we alſo muſt expreſs our diſapprobation of the violent meaſures, that have been purſued in ſome of the colonies, which can only tend to increaſe our misfortunes, and to prevent our obtaining redreſs.

We claim but a reſtoration of thoſe rights which we enjoyed by general conſent before the cloſe of the laſt war; we deſire no more than a continuation of that ancient government, to which we are intitled by the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, and by which alone can be ſecured to us the rights of Engliſhmen. Attached by every tie of intereſt and regard to the Britiſh nation, and accuſtomed to behold with reverence and reſpect its excellent form of government, we harbour not an idea of diminiſhing the power and grandeur of the mother country, or leſſening the luſtre and dignity of Parliament; our object is the happineſs, which we are convinced can only ariſe from the union of both countries: To render this union permanent and ſolid, we eſteem it the undoubted right of the colonies to participate of that conſtitution, whoſe direct end and aim is the liberty of the ſubject, fully truſting that this honourable houſe will liſten with attention to our complaints, and redreſs our grievances, by adopting ſuch meaſures, as ſhall be found moſt conducive to the general welfare of the whole empire, and moſt likely to reſtore union and harmony among all the different branches. *By order of the General Aſſembly,*

JOHN CRUGER, Speaker,

Aſſembly Chamber, City of New-York, the 25th day of March, 1775.

Extract of a letter from London.

My dear Friend, February 10, 1775.

"I have waited in great hopes I could find ſomething to write to encourage you: But to my great grief, worſe and worſe; it is impoſſible to deſcribe the alarming ſituation of our affairs. While the debate was in Parliament, I ſtill had ſome ſmall hopes; but this morning at two o'clock, the death warrant was paſſed, and the colonies declared rebels. The petitions and all attempts have failed. The great Lords Cambden, Chatham, Richmond, and all the 32 Lords, could not prevent the fatal infatuation from taking place. An addreſs to the King has paſt both houſes, to give the King power to call you rebels, and to proceed againſt you on the late acts, and direct to put them in force againſt the Congreſs, and to ſupport the King againſt the Colonies, with their lives and fortunes. Nothing on earth can equal the conſternation of all who have heard of it, and in their uſual way now begin to ſee, when too late, the bad effects of their ſilence. The worthy Doctor Fothergill, Mr. Barclay, and Rachel Wilſon, have written to the King; but no anſwer. Two worthy women of the Friends have deſired to ſpeak to the King; but he will not ſee them. Oh! that the Lord would turn their hearts! But now you are to be left to your own prudence; your own wiſdom will tell you, no longer to depend on England to help you. I had twenty gentlemen this day called on me, and all ſay, pray write to your friends to declare thoſe rebels who will not fight for their country; for there is gone down to Sheerneſs ſeventy eight thouſand guns, and bayonets, to be ſent to America, to put into the hands of the Negroes, the Roman Catholics, the Canadians, and all the wicked means on earth uſed to ſubdue the Colonies. I dont write this to alarm you, but you muſt not any longer be deceived. Orders have now gone out to take up Mr. Hancock, Adams, Williams, Otis, and ſix of the head men in Boſton.—I have now a copy of the proceedings before me.—My heart achs for Mr. Hancock. Send off expreſſes immediately, that they intend to ſeize his eſtate, and have his fine houſe for General ———.

"They have ordered five commanding officers, General Howe, General Burgoine, General Clinton, General M'Kay, General Drogheda;—from Ireland, for the dragoons, or horſe. A troop of light horſe is now actually embarking, and will land before this comes to hand. You will ſee by the news-papers, and I know it to be ſo; I ſaw the Generals, and know of ſending the 1500 cheſts of arms, part of which are for New-York, and to be diſtibuted among ſuch of the inhabitants who are willing to take up arms againſt you.—A proclamation is to be given out, that it is only the four governments of New-England:—But depend upon it all the colonies are to be treated in the ſame manner. General Burgoine ſays, that he will not let New-York know his intentions; but dance and ſing with the ladies, and coax the inhabitants to ſubmit, by giving money and protection to thoſe, who will fight for the King againſt the country—Warn your people of their danger—Put your militia in good order—Call the Delegates together, who will all be ſafe at Philadelphia.—Act wiſely, and, if poſſible, ſave old England.—32 Lords and Dukes, the richeſt and beſt men in the kingdom, are your friends, and of opinion that America muſt ſave England.

"Tell the printers immediately to advertiſe for young men to go to Boſton, and bring Hancock and his brave men away, and if Gage refuſes, ſeize him; ſuch a ſtep as this will alarm England, and it is what they all wiſh you would do, and expect it. I pray you mind what I ſay—A bill of attainder is to be paſſed againſt them; the King is determined to make you ſubmit—the people are determined you ſhall not;—the people are determined to break the Bank, and it will break before the firſt of April, ſo only hold out and exerciſe your men, watch your enemies, and all will be done for you;—let no head man be taken;—take care of your Delegates;—encourage your Committee to do their duty;—it is hard for men to ſtand forward for their country, and then to be deſtroyed—For ſhame!—Let it never be ſaid in the Houſe of Lords that New-York will ſtand neuter. The ſhameleſs letters have diſgraced the city;—but as there are only a few rogues, you have not much to fear from them.—Shame and cowardice will ſtop them, and the goodneſs of the cauſe make you act like men.—Arm yourſelves and be ready at all times, for well I know that it will prevent bloodſhed;—but if you ſit tamely and ſilent, you will not only be cut off, but depiſed by all good men.—What a pleaſure it is to ſee England rouſed!—What a different temper has this week produced!—Every day nothing is talked of but mobs;—they ſay, what I dare not write;—gueſs what alterations ſince Captain Lawrence and Falconer ſailed;—indeed the people are not the ſame. Since yeſterday morning thouſands from the country are coming up, and letters ſent down to get Birmingham to riſe and come up to ſtop the addreſs, but too late, and now you muſt truſt to your own prudence, and the God of your ſalvation to ſave you—with moſt tender love to all, and more particularly to thoſe who are near and dear to you, remember me with affection. Great pains taken to find out who writes to America, and informs them of the proceedings of the Court.—With the greateſt confidence, I am your old faithful friend."

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named *Richard Bourk*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black curled buſhy hair, ſtoop ſhouldered when walking, ſpeaks ſome words with the brogue; had on, and took with him, a new worſted jacket, purple and white coloured, with apple-tree buttons, under lincey ditto, with ſtrings, a wool hat, part worn, homeſpun ſhirts, tow trowſers, old leather breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, ſhoes almoſt new, with yellow metal buckles. Any perſon bringing him, home, or ſecuring him, ſo that his maſter may get him again ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DIDYMUS LEWIS.

☞ *It is ſuppoſed he will make to ſome veſſel, for he intimated he was bred to the ſea for ſome time. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril.* April 29, 1775. ¶

STRAYED away, the 21ſt of April laſt, A BLACK COW, of a middling ſize, with ſome white under her belly, a half crop on her right ear, gives milk, both horns cut. Whoever has taken up the ſame, and will bring her to the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, Philadelphia, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, paid by

May 1, 1775. WILLIAM M'MULLIN.

Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter County, April 26, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in the night of the 24th inſtant, a dun bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, five years old this graſs, upwards of 15 hands high, a natural trotter, of a lofty carriage, and is in very good order; ſhod before, his mane trimmed, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a part of the heel of one of his hind feet white. Whoever takes up the horſe and thief, ſhall be entitled to the above reward on conviction, or Forty Shillings for the horſe alone, with reaſonable charges on delivering him to the ſubſcriber, living near the ſign of the ſhip. ANN PARKE. ¶

A Pair of handſome Bay HORSES,

Young, and well broke to a Carriage,

TO BE SOLD,

Enquire of *Benjamin Davids*, at the George-Tavern.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, that they are requeſted to meet at the Houſe of JOSEPH HAIGHT, in the City of Burlington, on Thurſday, the 11th of May next, at 11 o' Clock in the Forenoon, to conſider of and proceed on particular Buſineſs which will be then laid before them. *By Order of the Preſident,*

April 24, 1775. § DANIEL ELLIS, Clerk.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 11th day of May inſt. on the premiſes, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, that commodious and well ſituated INN, commonly called the Jolly-Poſt, with the appurtenances, together with about 45 acres of land thereunto belonging; ſituate on the weſterly ſide of the Briſtol road, in the townſhip of Oxford; bounded by lands of Dan Briſtow, and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the creditors of* Thomas Dunwoody *and* Andrew Lock, *now confined in the goal of Salem county, in the Province of Weſt-Jerſey, that they be and appear before the Honourable Juſtices of the Supreme Court, held at Salem, for the County of Salem, at the Court-houſe, on Thurſday the 18th day of May inſt. to ſhew cauſe why they ſhould not be diſcharged from their confinement, agreeable to an act of the legiſlature, entituled, An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors.* ¶

Cheſter County, April 17, 1775.

WAS committed into my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, the following perſons, viz. JOHN GREEN, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, full face, well ſet, browniſh hair. RICHARD SWEANAY, 23 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thin viſage, longiſh noſe, browniſh hair, an old pluſh coat, and is lame of one arm. WILLIAM DUFF, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, darkiſh hair. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from the date hereof, or they will be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by

‡ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 4th day of May inſt. at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Tavern heretofore kept by the ſubſcriber, but now kept by Jacob Neff, in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, at the foot of Chetnut-hill,

ALL the ſtock of the ſubſcriber in the tan-yard on ſaid place, conſiſting in a quantity of ſoal and upper leather, alſo calf-ſkins, together with a conſiderable quantity of bark.

For all ſums under 25*l.* three months credit will be given, and thoſe who buy above 25*l.* worth may have ſix months credit, the purchaſers giving ſecurity, if required.

And whereas the partnerſhip in the tanning buſineſs, between the ſubſcriber and Benjamin Penroſe, is expired; all perſons indebted to them by bonds, notes or book-debts, are deſired to make payment, in three months at fartheſt, to Benjamin Penroſe, who now lives at the tan-yard, near Farmer's mill, who will give them receipts for the ſame; but after the expiration of the aforementioned time they will be proceeded againſt according to law.

¶ HENRY JUNKEN.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Purſuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for veſting certain Eſtates in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnerſhip, commonly called The Pennſylvania Land Company, in London, in Truſtees, to be ſold," and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-houſe, kept by John Hyder, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Miſpillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Sarah and Iſaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Nixon.

Perſons deſiring further Information, reſpecting the Premiſes, are deſired to apply to the Subſcribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Attornies of the Truſtees.
JOSHUA HOWELL,

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 15th day of June next, at the houſe of Gilbert Tice, of Johnſtown, in the county of Tryon, by the Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Sir William Johnſon, Bart. deceaſed, and in purſuance of the ſame,

SUNDRY tracts of valuable land, viz. A tract granted to Michael Byrne, and others, ſituated near Schohary, and containing about 19,000 acres; another tract, near the ſame, being a fourth part of a tract granted to Lawyer, and others; another tract extending along the Adaguightinge, or Charlotte River, being a Branch of Saſquehanna, about 23,000 acres of which will be ſold. Another tract of 5000 acres, in a patent granted to Glen, and others, north of the patented lands in the rear of the German Flatts, with 13000 acres in a patent granted to Peter Servou, and others, near the Mohawk River, above the German Flatts; which ſaid ſeveral tracts are directed by the ſaid will to be ſold by the ſaid Executors, and the monies ariſing therefrom applied as therein mentioned. Any perſon or perſons inclined to treat for the ſame, or any part thereof, before the day of ſale, may apply to Sir John Johnſon, Bart. or any other of the Executors, who will give them further particulars, or treat about the ſame, otherwiſe the ſame will be ſold, and a good title given on the day of ſale before mentioned.

GEORGE HAUGHTON,

UPHOLSTERER, lately from LONDON,

TAKES this method to acquaint the Public, that he has taken a houſe in Second-ſtreet, four doors from Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and next door to Mrs. Devine's, where he purpoſes to follow the Upholſtery buſineſs, in all its various branches. As he has had the advantage of ſerving a regular apprenticeſhip to that trade, in one of the moſt capital ſhops in London, and of working in moſt of the others, and has done the principal work ſome time in this city for Mr. Webſter, he does not doubt of giving ſatisfaction to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that will pleaſe to employ him in any part of the buſineſs: He being a ſtranger, has no recommendation but his ſkill in his profeſſion, which he hopes the Public will give him an opportunity to ſhew, as they may depend on having their work done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, on the loweſt terms, and on the ſhorteſt notice. Venetian blinds made, rooms neatly papered, and ſhip cabbins fitted up in the neateſt manner, chairs, ſofas, &c. ſtuffed on very low terms for Cabinet-makers, in exchange for cabinet goods; fringes, lines, and toſſels, made to any pattern. Any Merchant that has a quantity of paper hangings, may meet with a purchaſer, by applying as above. ¶

WHEREAS *Robert Smith*, of *Oxford* townſhip, *Cheſter* county, did, laſt week, advertiſe *Lewis Carpenter*, as having ran away from him: This ſerves to inform the ſaid *Smith*, that the above ſervant is taken up and lodged in the Work-houſe of this city; he is therefore requeſted to pay his charges, and take him away. *Philadelphia, April* 10, 1775. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, April 19.

I HAVE taken up my pen to inform you, that last night, about eleven o'clock, 1000 of the best troops in a very secret manner embarked on board a number of boats at the bottom of the Common, and went up Cambridge river, and landed. (In the mean time they stopped every person going over the Neck or any ferry; however we soon found a way to get some men to alarm the country.) From thence they marched to Lexington, where they saw a number of men exercising; they ordered them to disperse, and immediately fired on them, killed eight men on the spot, and then marched to Concord. This alarmed the country, so that it seemed as if men came down from the clouds. This news coming to town the General sent out another thousand men, with a large train of artillery. In the mean time those troops at Concord had set fire to the Court-house there.—We then had our men collected, so that an engagement immediately ensued, and the King's troops retreated very fast, till they were reinforced with the last 1000 that the General sent; but they did not stand long before the whole body gave way, and retreated very fast, and our men kept up at their heels, loading and firing till they got to Charlestown, where our men thought it not prudent to come any further, fearing the ships of war would be ordered to fire on Boston and Charlestown. They have gained a complete victory, and, by the best information I can get, most of the officers and soldiers are cut off.—There were two waggons, one loaded with powder and ball, the other with provisions, guarded by seventeen men and an officer, going to the army, when six of our men way-laid them, shot two, wounded two, took the officer prisoner (the others took to the woods) and brought off the waggons. The engagement began about twelve o'clock, and continued till seven, in the mean time they retreated 20 miles. I have endeavoured to give you a few of the particulars, as near as I have been able, though I do not know whether I am wholly right. You must make allowances for bad writing and blunders, considering the situation we are in, not knowing but what the troops may have liberty to return the revenge on us. We have now at least ten thousand men round this town. It has been a most distressing day with us, but I pray God we may never have reason to be called to such another."

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated April 20.

"I have yet an opportunity of writing to you from my own house, but how long that privilege is to continue God only knows. Yesterday morning, or rather late in the night of the 18th, a brigade, or four regiments, were carried from the west part of the town, in boats of the men of war, to Cambridge, from whence they marched on towards Concord, which is about 20 miles from hence; on their way, in passing through Lexington, the troops came unexpectedly on a company of our country people (who are called Minute Men) that were early in the morning exercising with arms, without ammunition. The Officer of the troops is said to have ordered them to lay down their arms;—the Captain replied, he was on his own ground, that his company were without ammunition, and had no intent but that of improving in the military art: After some altercation, report says the Captain and his men turned to go off, and that the Light Infantry fired on them, killed six, and wounded mortally two others. The troops continuing their rout to Concord, the country by the time of their getting there were alarmed, and our people, taking to a hill, began firing upon the troops with about 200 men, which number receiving continual additions, the troops were all the remainder of the day on their retreat to Charlestown, and many of the Officers who have returned, say they never were in a hotter engagement. Many are killed on both sides, and were left on the roads, neither side having time to collect their dead. Our people came to no regular battle, but annoyed their whole passage back. We could see the flashes, and hear the reports of the guns for hours, the warmest fire being about two miles from the town, where only water parted us.

"The marching of the troops to the water side was so sudden and silent, that few of the inhabitants knew of it till next morning."

Another Letter from Boston, of the same Date.

"Yesterday produced a scene the most shocking NEW-ENGLAND ever beheld.——Last Saturday P. M. orders were sent to the several regiments quartered here, not to let their grenadiers or light infantry do any duty till further orders; upon which the inhabitants conjectured some secret expedition was on foot, and being upon the look-out, they observed three bodies on the move between ten and eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, observing a perfect silence in their march, towards the point opposite Phipps's farm, where boats were in waiting, that conveyed them over; the men appointed to alarm the country on such occasions, got over by stealth as early as the troops, and took their different routs.

"The first advice we had was about eight o'clock in the morning, when it was reported, that the troops had fired upon, and killed five men in Lexington, previous to which an officer came express to his Excellency Governor Gage, when between eight and nine o'clock a brigade marched out, under the command of Earl Piercy, consisting of the marines, the Welsh Fuzileers, the 4th regiment, 47th and 38th, and two field pieces. About 12 o'clock it was given out by the General's Aid de Camp, that no person was killed, and that not a single gun had been fired, which report was variously believed; but between one and two certain advices came, that eight were killed outright, and fourteen wounded, of the inhabitants of Lexington, who had about forty men drawn out early in the morning, near the Meeting-house Bridge; the party of light infantry and grenadiers, to the number of about 800, came up to them, and ordered them to disperse; the commander of them replied that they were only innocently amusing themselves with exercise; that they had not any ammunition with them, and therefore should not molest or disturb them.—Which answer not satisfying, the troops fired upon and killed 3 or 4; the others took to their heels, and the troops continued to fire, a few took refuge in the Meeting, when the soldiers shoved up the windows, and pointed their guns in and killed three;—thus much is the best I can learn of the beginning of that fatal day.

"You must naturally suppose that such a piece of cruelty would rouse the country, allowing the report to be true. The troops continued their march to Concord, entered the town, and refreshed themselves in the meeting and town-house.—In the latter place, they found some ammunition and stores belonging to the country, which finding they could not bring away, by reason the country people had occupied all the posts around them, they therefore set fire to the house, which the people extinguished, they set fire a second time, which brought on a general engagement at about 11 o'clock.—The troops took two pieces of cannon from the countrymen, but their number increasing, they soon regained them, and the troops were obliged to retreat towards town.—About noon they were joined by the other brigade under Earl Piercy, when another very warm engagement came on at Lexington, which the troops could not stand, therefore were obliged to continue their retreat, which they did with the bravery becoming British soldiers—but the country was in a manner desperate—not regarding their cannon in the least, and followed on till seven in the evening, by which time they got into Charlestown, when they left off the pursuit, lest they might injure the inhabitants. I stood upon the hill in town, and saw the engagement very plain, which was very bloody for 7 hours. It is conjectured that one half the soldiers at least are killed. The last brigade was sent over the ferry in the evening, to secure their retreat, where they are this morning entrenching themselves upon Bunker's-Hill, till they could get a safe retreat to this town. It is impossible to learn any particulars, as the communication between town and country is at present broke off. They were till 10 last night bringing over their wounded, several of which are since dead, two Officers in particular. When I reflect and consider that the fight was between those, whose parents but a few generations ago were brothers, I shudder at the thought—and there is no knowing when our calamities will end."

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-house, in Philadelphia, on the 16th day of May next, if not disposed of before at private sale,

A VALUABLE tract of unimproved LAND in the township of Blockley, between 6 and 7 miles from the city; the soil appears to be good, having great plenty of black oak, hickory, chestnut, and other timber; there are two streams of water upon it, whereon might be erected a fulling-mill, or other water works; the public road from Philadelphia to Haverford and Newtown passes through it; it has the advantage of a good spring, and some meadow may be made.

Any person inclining to purchase, may be informed respecting the title and terms of sale, by applying to ANDREW ALLEN, Esq; in Philadelphia. ¶

New-Castle, April 19, 1775.

On the 11th day of May next will be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

TWO lots or pieces of land, at Christiana Bridge, on the south side of Christiana Creek, one of which is now in the tenure of Hannah Lewden, and James Read.

And on the 12th day of the same month will be sold by public vendue, a piece or parcel of cripple, situate in New-Castle Hundred, about one mile from the town of New-Castle, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Ann Clay, and others, containing 20 acres, being part of the real estate of John Eves, deceased. Attendance will be given at the house of James Read, at Christiana Bridge, and Robert Bail, in New-Castle, on said day, by John Lewden, Administrator of said deceased, or his Attorney.

By order of the Orphans Court,

RICHARD M'WILLIAM, Clerk.

N. B. The land at Christiana Bridge may be divided into several lots, suitable for landing places, store houses, &c. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away about the 2d inst. April, from the subscriber, an indented servant man, named John O'Neal, born in Ireland, a weaver by trade, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a grey jacket, with slash sleeves, under ditto of swanskin, blue trowsers, and blue stockings, old shoes, and an old wool hat; he is very fond of drink. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall be intitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

§ JAMES DYE, *in Salem-town, West New-Jersey.*

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in Lampeter township, Lancaster county, a Dutch servant man, named Peter Miller, aged about 18 years, about 5 feet 2 inches high, fair complexion, dark brown curled hair, black eyes, writes and reads German very well, speaks broken English, and also writes a little, speaks somewhat Latin, plays the organ, spinnet and violin; had on, when he went away, a brown linsey coat, ditto worsted jacket, with metal buttons, a felt hat, buckskin breeches, a pair of blue knit stockings, and a pair of pumps, with brass buckles, all which are partly new. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by JOHN STAUFFER.

N. B. He stole his indenture and a Half Johannes from his said master. April 1, 1775. ¶

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living in Ridley Township, Chester County, on the 22d of March last, A SORREL GELDING, with a Blaze down his Face, about 14 Hands and an Half high, a heavy well-made Horse, 9 Years old this Spring, paces, trots and gallops, low-carriaged and no Hackney, having been always used for Draft, was in good Order when he went away, and no Brand or Ear-mark remembered. Whoever secures the said Horse, so that I may get him again, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and, if brought Home, reasonable Charges, paid by ¶

April 15, 1775. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

April 10, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain *John M'Kinny*, of *Buckingham* township, *Bucks* county, obtained a Note of me, on demand, for the sum of Eight Pounds Four Shillings; and the said Note he has received the full value of; and being considerably in debt besides, he absconded in the night, and carried off said Note; and it is likely he will sign it away: Therefore this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said Note, as I am resolved not to pay the same, until compelled by law. JOHN HILL. †

Radnor township, Chester county, April 14, 1775.

WHEREAS PATRICK M'FALL did advertise in the public Gazette, No. 2413, 2415 and 2416, that no person should take an assignment or buy a bond of Forty Pounds, signed by MARY JERMAN, Widow of LEWIS JERMAN, to me, the subscriber, payable the first day of this instant April, he says it was illegally obtained; these may inform the public, that the abovementioned bond was given for a valuable consideration, and the condition or consideration has been complied with and done by me, and the money is justly due to me, and if not paid in a short time, I intend to sue for and recover the same by a due course of law; and further, the said M'FALL cautions the public from buying a Negroe girl, about 9 years old, called DINAH, now in my possession, which Negroe I have a just right to, as MARY JERMAN sold her to me for a valuable consideration, which was paid, as by a bill of sale in my hand on her appears, and a receipt on it for the same, which bill of sale was done and signed before Charles Cruckshank, Esquire.

HANNAH DAVIS.

N. B. These are to caution the public not to buy a Negroe woman, called BET, about 40 years old, and a child, called EMA, about or near two years old, as they are now in said M'FALL's possession, and he is not too good to offer her to sale, and she is only hired to him and belongs to me, as my mother sold her to me towards paying my legacy, that was due me from my father's estate. †

Two and an Half per Cent. Discount.

THE Subscriber having on Hand, at his Manufactory, in Arch-street, a considerable Stock of SPERMACETI CANDLES, equal in Quality to any imported, he will dispose of them by the Box, at the same Rate New-England Candles are sold for; and as he has no Commission to pay for Sales, he will in future make the above Deduction in Favour of his Customers.

He hath also for Sale, Spermaceti Oil, Muscovado Sugar, and new Rice; and an Iron Screw, 4 Inches diameter.

RICHARD WELLS.

Best FLORENCE OIL, in Chests,
AND A FEW HUNDRED WEIGHT OF
ENGLISH CHEESE,
TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL YOUNG,
A few Doors below the DRAWBRIDGE.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS *John Frederick Brentlinger*, charged upon oath with committing a Burglary in the town of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, did, on the night of the 22d of this month, break the goal of said county, and made his escape out of the same: Now I hereby offer the above reward of Ten Pounds, Pennsylvania currency, to be paid to any person or persons who will, in 6 months from the date hereof, lodge him in any of his Majesty's goals in this province, that he may be prosecuted for the same. Said *Brentlinger* is by trade a barber, about 25 years old, has short black hair, and smooth faced; had on a blue coat, scarlet jacket, and blue breeches, at the time of his escape; he speaks tolerable English, considering his being a Dutchman. And whereas there is reason to suspect that some persons have been concerned with said *Brentlinger* in breaking open said goal; now I hereby also offer the further reward of Five Pounds, Pennsylvania currency, for each and every person that has been concerned in breaking said goal, to be paid upon conviction, by WILLIAM COOKE, Sheriff.

Sunbury, March 28, 1775. ¶

East-Whiteland, Chester County, April 13, 1775.

WAS taken in the possession of a person who calls himself *John Reidenbacker* (convicted for horse-stealing) a small sized BAY MARE, heavy with foal. The owner (if any) is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold in three weeks from this date, for charges, by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. ‡

Lancaster Goal, April 11, 1775.

WAS committed to my custody, on suspicion of being a runaway servant, a certain Neal M'Donald, aged about 26 years, pock pitted and freckled; had on, when committed, a light blue coat, blue breeches, old red jacket, white stockings, old shoes, without buckles, and a Highland bonnet; he says he is a servant to Mr. Maddox, living on Rock-Creek, near George-Town, Frederick County, Maryland. His Master is desired to come or send, in three weeks from the date hereof, for said servant, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will then be discharged on paying his fees, by

‡ GEORGE EBERLY, *Goaler.*

The Famous ENGLISH DRAY HORSE
COLOSSUS,

WILL cover Mares at the Stable of John Dickinson, in the Town of Salem, West Jersey, at *Thirty Shillings* Cash the Season, and *Forty Shillings* Credit, until the First of January next. He is a beautiful dark Bay, well marked, rising 4 Years old, and is allowed to be the largest at that Age of any Horse imported into America; he is an excellent Horse for a Draft, and goes very light, fleet and gay under the Saddle, with great Spirits and Ease to the Rider. As he is likely to be very advantageous in enlarging the Breed of Horses (which are so much under Size) I flatter myself the Public will embrace so favourable an Opportunity for the Welfare and Advantage of their Country. Good Pasturage at 2*s.* 6*d.* per Week, and proper Attendance provided by DAVID HENRY. §

East-Caln, Chester County, April 10, 1775.

ALL persons that have any just demands against the estate of THOMAS HARTT, late of East-Caln township, Chester county, are desired to bring them in that they may be paid; and those that are any ways indebted to the said estate, are requested to make speedy payment to MARY HARTT, Executrix. ‡

New Castle, April 12, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, living in New-Castle, has in his store, since last August or September, one Barrel full of sundry Dry Goods, which he apprehends was landed from some vessel that came from Ireland, as there was no direction on it for to be sent in any of the stage-waggons to Maryland; the following marks are on the heads of the barrel, one head is branded *John Hall*, and marked with one letter *M*, No. 14, with ink, the other head is marked with a marking-iron *S. L.* and the same letters on the bilge. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to JOSEPH TATLOW.

April 13, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the township of Chester, Burlington county, West New-Jersey, on the 10th instant, an Irish servant man, named *Nathaniel Anster*, about 32 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, sandy hair; had on, when he ran away, a cloth coloured jacket, claret coloured under ditto, new buckskin breeches, hemp linen shirt, half-worn beaver hat, grey stockings, half-worn neats-leather shoes, with one plated buckle the other pewter. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN CHAMBERS. ¶

RUN away, on the 20th of February last, from the subscriber, living in Carlisle, an indented servant man, country born, named John Lane, about 25 years of age, five feet nine inches high, fair complexion with brown hair; had on a half worn hat, bound round with black binding, a blue surtout coat, lined in the back with black linen, a spotted swanskin jacket, leather breeches, blue stockings, strong shoes, newly soaled, his buckles nut fellows, hath been used to drive a team, and is very fond of strong drink, is a great rogue, and will be very likely to change his cloaths if he hath an opportunity. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by STEPHEN DUNCAN. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Newtown township, Gloucester county, The following persons, viz. WILLIAM FAR, an Englishman, about 22 years of age, a thick set fellow, about 6 feet high, wears his hair combed back over his forehead; wore a black cloth coat, a light coloured vest, old leather breeches, brown stockings, new shoes. The other an English lad, named JAMES BRYANT, aged 17 years, a smart lad; wore a light cloth coloured jacket, leather breeches, brown stockings, new shoes, and an old beaver hat. It is supposed they took with them a small market Boat, with a white bottom, and her sides painted of a redish colour. All masters of vessels are forbid to take them off.

April 16, 1775. ¶ BENJAMIN VANLEER.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Servant Man, a Taylor by Trade, a very good Workman, and has 3 Years to serve. Also a Servant Woman, who has near 3 Years to serve. Enquire of JOHN MARTIN, next Door to the Indian-Queen, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia. §

WANTED

AT the American Manufactory, in Market-ſtreet, the Corner of Ninth-ſtreet, A Quantity of Wool, Cotton, Flax and Hemp, where a Number of Flax-Dreſſers and Spinners may meet with Employment.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

THAT well known and compleat Merchant Mill, ſituate on Frankford Creek, 5 miles from Philadelphia, with two water wheels, two pair of ſtones, one burrs the other Colognes. Alſo a large well finiſhed Dwelling-houſe, Cooper's ſhop, barn, ſtables, ſmoke-houſe, and a well improved garden. The mill has the advantage of a water-carriage to and from it. Likewiſe 50 acres of land, part whereof meadow, with two tenements thereon; the whole being in good repair; late the eſtate of William Aſhbridge, deceaſed. The premiſes may be entered on immediately. For terms, apply to ELIZABETH ASHBRIDGE, Adminiſtratrix; ROBERT FLETCHER, MOSES SHEPHERD, of Abington, Adminiſtrators; or JOHN BROWN, of Philadelphia.

N. B. All thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcribers in Abington. §

Cheſter, April 19, 1775.

WHEREAS Mary Moore, on the 15th day of February laſt, obtained three notes of me the ſubſcriber, the firſt for Five Pounds, payable on the 15th day of May next, the other two for Eight Pounds Ten Shillings each, one payable on the 15th day of February, 1776, the other on the 15th day of May, 1777, to the beſt of my memory; and as I never received any conſideration for ſaid notes, but have been greatly impoſed upon, theſe are therefore to notify and forbid any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to accept or take an aſſignment or endorſement of the above notes, or any one of them, for I will pay no part of them until compelled by law. WILLIAM WALTER. ¶

Philadelphia, New-Caſtle, French-Town, and *Baltimore*

STAGES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Joſeph Tatlow, and Thomas Friſby Henderſon, have entered into articles for the term of ſeven years to carry on their Stages, between the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of New-Caſtle and French Town, on Elk River: The Stage days are as follow,----Joſeph Tatlow's Stage boat will leave the Crooked-billet wharff, in Philadelphia, every Sunday (except when the navigation is obſtructed by the ice) and proceed to New-Caſtle, where a Stage waggon will ſet off on Mondays for French-Town. A Packet boat kept by Thomas Henderſon will ſet off on Tueſdays to Baltimore-Town, in Maryland, and on Saturdays ſhe will return to French-Town, where the Stage waggon will be ready to convey the goods and paſſengers to New-Caſtle, from whence ſaid Tatlow's boat will proceed to Philadelphia on Tueſday, where ſhe generally arrives the ſame day, at which place the Bordentown and Burlington Stage boats will receive any goods and paſſengers for New-York. This being the neareſt communication by land and water from the City of Philadelphia to Baltimore-Town, and at the ſame rates as other ſtages, we flatter ourſelves it will be a great inducement to the public to give us the preference. The greateſt care and punctuality will be obſerved by each of us in the performance of the ſtages.

Goods will be received by Mrs. Terry, at the Crooked-billet wharff, in Philadelphia, in the abſence of the ſtage.

N. B. The ſaid Henderſon has an excellent Warehouſe (his Landing being now open) for the reception of goods at any time. He alſo keeps a Public-Houſe, for the entertainment of paſſengers, who may chuſe to come from Virginia, Maryland, or elſewhere, by the way of French-Town to Philadelphia, he having proper waggons for conducting the ſame. *April* 12, 1775.

CHATHAM

Will COVER this Seaſon, at the Stables of the Subſcriber, in New-Garden Townſhip, Cheſter County, for the ſmall Sum of TWENTY SHILLINES each Mare.

THIS Horſe being ſo well known in Province, no Account need be given be given of him, further than he is the noted Bucks County Ball, a fine dark Bay, a good Size, and equally ſhaped to the firſt Horſe, and deemed to be as ſure, and the Colts equal to any on the Continent, they frequently ſelling at the Price of Fifty, Sixty, and from that to upwards of One Hundred Pounds.

Likewiſe to COVER, at the ſame Place,

A Genteel HACKNEY-HORSE,

of the New-England Breed, a beautiful Brown, and excellently gaited, for the Sum of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS each Mare the Seaſon.-----Proper Care will be taken, and good Paſture provided for the Mares at Two Shillings per Week, by

¶ 7/6. ISAAC ALLEN.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

In Cheſtnut ſtreet, hath for ſale,

A FEW dry GOODS, conſiſting of yard wide hair cloths, fit for houſe entries and malſters uſe, Engliſh bed ticking, white and brown Ruſſia drilling, fine white Ruſſia ſheeting, cotton checks and ſtripes, printed calicoes and cottons, among which are beautiful two red bed furniture, black paduaſoy and mantuas of good colours, ſilk handkerchiefs, calimancoes, dorſetteens, fine long broad and clear lawns, long broad lawns, red and blue printed handkerchiefs, Leghorn hats, woul cards, braſs candleſticks, japanned quart tin mugs, bar lead, Engliſh quills, and letter paper, &c.

Alſo a few hogſheads and quarter caſks of Madeira wine, Jamaica ſpirits, muſcovado ſugar in barrels, pepper, alſpice, cloves and mace, French indigo, braziletto and logwood, allom, new chocolate, and old coffee, &c. &c. 4 W.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, whereon Gabriel Dalbow now dwells, ſituate in Greenwich, Glouceſter county and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, containing 140 acres, about 30 acres cleared, and about 16 acres of unbanked meadow ground, adjoining Raccoon-creek, near Swedesborough, the remaining part woodland, ſome fruit trees, and a ſmall dwelling-houſe thereon, the purchaſer paying one half the purchaſe-money down, may have reaſonable time for paying the remainder. CALEB ATTMORE.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS ATTMORE, late of Newtown, Glouceſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber for payment.

¶ 5 w. CALEB ATTMORE.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1775.

THE partnerſhip of CONYNGHAM and NESBITT being expired, all thoſe indebted to them are deſired to make immediate payment to Conyngham, Neſbitt, and Company, who have for ſale, Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India rum, muſcovado ſugars, of beſt quality, coffee, piemento, window glaſs, and Madeira wine, by the pipe. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, of about 180 acres of LAND, in Hamilton townſhip, Cumberland county, 150 miles from Philadelphia, and 70 from Baltimore; there is a new log houſe on it, and about 20 acres cleared, 6 whereof are good meadow, and about one half of the whole tract is good meadow-ground, or good hemp land; the whole lying on a creek.---- Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to ARTHUR NESMITH, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county; the title is indiſputable, and the payments will be eaſy. ¶

PETER STRETCH,

On the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's Office, hath for SALE, wholeſale and retail, the following valuable aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, the greateſt part of which were imported in the ſhip Jamaica, from London, laſt December, and were publicly ſold at the City Vendue-ſtore, and under the direction of the Committee, purſuant to the Aſſociation of the Congreſs,

SIXTY pieces of ſuperfine BROADCLOTHS, conſiſting of a variety of the colours moſt commonly worn in this city; green, garnet, buff, white and pearl coloured caſſimers; white and buff beſt ſilk breeches pieces, four-thread worſted ditto, of black, buff, and drab colours; crimſon, blue, and ſpotted ſilk feather velvets and ſerge-deroy, for linings of gentlemens dreſs ſuits; buff caſſimer and India nankeen waiſtcoat patterns, beautifully worked in tambour, to a variety of patterns; a large quantity of embroidered buttons, elegantly worked in gold and ſilver purl and ſpangle, broad and narrow lap gold and ſilver baſket and gold and ſilver ſpangled buttons, poliſhed ſteel ditto, with plain or pierced borders and white or yellow rims, rattinets, brown hollands, death head and baſket buttons, knee garters, black and buff veſt buttons in bags, 24 dozen, beſt ſcarff and nankeen cotton twiſt, all ſilk and ſilk and cotton ditto, mottled purpoſely for ſpotted velvets, India nankeens; and the following Manchester Goods, viz. white jeans, dyed jeanets, pillow fuſtians, broad and narrow corded dimities, ſpotted velvets and thickſets, blue, black, pearl, olive, and drab coloured thread and cotton, and all cotton corderoys and corderets, dennets and cordets, new faſhioned goods, calculated for ſummer wear, printed jeans, and a few patterns of waiſtcoats, ſtamped on fine jeans, in imitation of tambour, very fine white Ruſſia drillings, Quakers beſt black paduaſoys, and part of a piece of beautiful clear white whole ſattin. Six months credit will be given for the cloths, at the prices affixed in the pattern card, with a diſcount of 5 per cent. for prompt pay, but caſh will be expected from every purchaſer of the other goods.

AS *ABRAHAM USHER* intends ſhortly for Europe, all Perſons indebted to him, by Bond, Note or Book Debt, are requeſted to pay off their reſpective Balances; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts.

N. B. *Uſher* and *Henry* have on Hand ſundry Dry Goods, which they will ſell low for Caſh, or ſhort Credit.

To be SOLD, or LETT, on reaſonable terms, by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near the State-houſe,

SEveral tracts of good land in Northumberland county, on the waters of Middle-creek, between Sunbury town and Carliſle, and near a good ſettlement of induſtrious Germans, and ſome tracts on the other waters near the Weſt Branch of the Saſquehanna.

ALSO TO BE LETT, on reaſonable terms,

Several tracts of very good rich land, in Lancaſter county, on the waters of Wiſkeniſky, about 18 miles from Saſquehanna, and about 20 miles from Lebanon town, near Tulpahocken ſettlement; it is well watered, and plenty of rich bottoms of meadow ground, very ſuitable for induſtrious perſons that underſtand farming, grazing, and dealing in cattle. Such perſons may meet with encouragement and aſſiſtance in making ſettlements there, by applying ſaid to DANIEL WILLIAMS. 2 m.

BOULTING-CLOTHS.

A LARGE and complete Aſſortment of 5 and 6 Quarter fine, ſuperfine, middling and coarſe, lately imported by

ELLIS LEWIS,

And to be SOLD, on the loweſt Terms, at his Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Millers and others, that are not acquainted with BOULTING-CLOTHS, may depend on being ſupplied with the beſt in Quality, and Directions how to affix them on the Reels; a reaſonable Diſcount will be made to thoſe that purchaſe to retail.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN *away from Mount Royal Forge, near Baltimore Town, two convict ſervant men, viz.* Thomas Rogers, *born in England, and ſpeaks in that dialect; he is about* 30 *years of age, a luſty well made fellow, about* 5 *feet* 10 *or* 11 *inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and has a remarkable large ſcar on his throat; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, old ozenbrigs ſhirt, white twill'd frize jacket and breeches, trimmed with metal buttons, old blue great coat, much too ſhort for him, coarſe ſpeckled yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes and buckles; wears ſhort black hair, and had a large double riveted iron collar on.* Robert Collens, *a well ſet fellow, about* 25 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 7 *or* 8 *inches high, born in England, and ſpeaks in that dialect, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a red beard, wears ſhort ſandy hair, can write a tolerable good hand; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, cotton jacket and breeches, two ozenbrigs ſhirts, one check ditto, coarſe yarn ſtockings, country ſhoes with large nails in the heels, and had an iron collar about his neck; but it is probable they will both change their dreſs, as it is thought they have Three or Four Pounds in caſh with them. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have, if taken in the county,* Fifty Shillings *for each or either of them, and if out of the province* Five Pounds *for each or either of them, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by*

March 3, 1775. ¶ 6 w. JAMES FRANKLIN.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN from the ſubſcriber, living at Pennſgrove Forge (alias Pennal's Forge) in Cheſter county, 6 miles from Cheſter town, on Sunday, the 12th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Collins*, about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, a thick well ſet fellow, about 25 years of age, round ſhouldered, and walks very clumſey, has not the proper uſe of his right ſide, his right hand larger than his left, has a running in his right ſhoulder, which is partly well, has ſhort brown hair; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth jacket, with ſleeves, a ſwanſkin under jacket, a pair of blue cloth trowſers, ozenbrigs ſhirt, a pair of brown yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes with braſs buckles, and an old caſtor hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by W. TWADDELL. §

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 12th of March inſtant, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſervant lad, named *William Mileham*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, this country born, about 18 years of age, well ſet, freſh coloured, full faced, black eyes, ſandy hair, a down looking fellow, and ſlow in ſpeech; had on, and took with him, a brown camblet coat, a pair of black knit breeches, an old felt hat, homeſpun ſhirt; it is very likely that he may change his clothes; it is expected he is gone to Philadelphia, as he has friends there. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

EDWARD PRICE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. ¶

WHEREAS I, JOSEPH ALLEN, of Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county, and province of Pennſylvania, have purchaſed two tracts of land, or two ſurveys, adjoining each other, lying on the weſt ſide of the Monongahela river, of one HENRY PRESSER, of Weſtmoreland county, in the Manor of Pittſburg, and gave him my bond for Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds for the ſame, dated the 8th day of November, 1773. And whereas I have paid part of ſaid bond, but finding that he cannot make good his title to me only for 207 acres and 87 perches; therefore I warn all perſons not to take any aſſignment on ſaid bond, for I will not pay any more until he makes good his title to me, unleſs compelled by law. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL built three ſtory brick HOUSE, ſituated in Arch-ſtreet, next to Samuel Smith and Philip Clumberg; the houſe has an alley, a large kitchen, and a ſmall room behind the kitchen, all of brick. It is inſured, and pays only 5 Dollars groundrent. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe it, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to JACOB EHRENZELLER, at the Sign of the Bay Horſe. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

In Elizabeth-town, commonly called Hager's-town, in Frederick county, Maryland,

A TWO STORY corner BRICK HOUSE and LOT, at the Market-place, and a good ſtone kitchen, a good barn and ſtables, a good well upon the lot, very convenient for tavern and ſtore, which was kept in it ever ſince it was built. Any perſon that has a notion to buy ſaid houſe and lot, may apply to the ſubſcriber, in ſaid town. MARTIN HARRY. ¶

ALL perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN JOHNSON, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, Farmer, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be ſettled and paid; and thoſe that are any ways indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted immediately to diſcharge the ſame, as there is a neceſſity to ſettle the eſtate as ſoon as poſſible: therefore, thoſe that are delinquent may not expect any further indulgence, from JOSEPH JOHNSON, junior, and THOMAS PUGH, Executors. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain JOHN FORD, deceaſed, by bond, note or book-debt, are deſired to make immediate payment, and all who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted by ANN FORD, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. A commodious front ſtore and cellar, to be lett by the ſaid *Ann Ford*, at her houſe, in Penn-ſtreet, near the Bird-in-Hand wharff.

To be LETT on GROUNDRENT for ever,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtian-ſtreet, and weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet continued, in the Diſtrict of Southwark; alſo ſome LOTS on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued, in ſaid Diſtrict. The ſaid LOTS are part of the Swedes Church lands, will be lett very reaſonable, and have ſufficient depth. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, who are authorized to rent the ſame.

¶ REYNOLD KEEN, JOHN STILLE.

CAME into the paſture of ZACHARIAH DERRICK, in the townſhip of Lower-Chicheſter, Cheſter county, about the middle of November, in the year 1773, a pale red HEIFER, with a white face, marked with two ſlits, or rather ſwallow forks, in the right ear The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay for keeping, and take her away.

N. B. This is the ſecond time of advertiſing. ¶

The beautiful Horſe YOUNG BELLSIZE.

Four Years old next Graſs,

TO cover Mares the approaching ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the Subſcriber, living at the Falls Mill, Bucks county, oppoſite Trenton, at Four Dollars the ſeaſon; the money to be paid at the time of covering. His colour may be ſaid chiefly to conſiſt of black, variegated with a few white hairs, has a ſmall ſtar, mounts 16 hands high, well limbed, and otherwiſe ſtrong and elegantly made, which renders him likely to get good colts, either for the carriage or ſaddle; trots, canters, and gallops remarkably well for his ſize and practice, and runs ſwift; of good temper and ſpirit, and carries lofty.

N. B. He was got by the Old Bellſize Arabian, which was allowed to be one of the handſomeſt horſes ever imported into this part of the continent, and came of an excellent country bred mare for the ſaddle or gears, and is allowed by competent judges to be ſuperior in figure and ſtrength to any half blooded horſe in the province

¶ 8 W. RICHARD DOWNING, junior.

The famous HORSE DABSTER,

IS in good order, and will cover this ſeaſon, till the firſt of Auguſt, at the ſubſcriber's, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, within ſix miles of Philadelphia and one mile from Frankford, at Thirty Shillings the ſeaſon, and Twenty Shillings the ſingle leap. The favours of the public will be gratefully acknowledged by,

Their very humble ſervant,

NATHAN WHITMAN.

DABSTER is a beautiful bay, 15 hands high, remarkable for ſtrength and lofty carriage; he was got by the noted running horſe Valliant, in Old Virginia, imported by Colonel Cox, came of the mare Expreſs, ſhe was a full blood, and ſprung from the beſt ſtock in Europe, and was likewiſe imported by Colonel Cox; he won three grand purſes in Old Virginia, and was allowed to be one of the ſwifteſt horſes there. ¶ 7/6.

Thornbury, Cheſter County, Firſt-Month 27, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from John Hill's, at the Sign of the Three Tons, in Middletown, in the county aforeſaid, on the evening of the 24th inſtant, a light bay GELDING, 3 years old laſt June, near 14 hands high, paces and trots, narrow breaſt, and ſomewhat gooſe rumpt, black mane and tail, his mane long and lays on the off ſide, a ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind hoofs ſomewhat whitiſh, a ſhort tail, lightiſh coloured under his belly, breaſt and thighs, ſhod before with old ſhoes, a half-worn hunting ſaddle, with a ſmall patch on the pummel, blue pluſh houſings almoſt new, and a ſnaffle bridle, with the bitts newly ſewed in with a thong. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and ſecures the thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for the horſe, ſaddle, &c. only, Eight Dollars, with reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE BRINTON. ¶ 6 w.

Middletown, March 10, 1775.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, ſome time in November laſt, adverтiſed all thoſe indebted to him, by bond, note, or book account, to pay the ſame to him immediately, as he was under a neceſſity of ſettling with his creditors, but as ſeveral have not complied therewith, he now acquaints thoſe that have neglected the notice already given, unleſs they diſcharge their reſpective balances to himſelf (no perſon elſe being impowered) he will deliver their accounts to a lawyer to be recovered, without reſpect of perſons. WILLIAM MACKEY.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1775.

ELIZABETH FOX, late of England,

through the Solicitation of ſeveral Friends,

TAKES this Method of acquainting the Ladies, that ſhe hath ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip to the MANTUA MAKING Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and in as capital a Houſe as moſt in England, and intends carrying on the Buſineſs to its full Extent in this City; thoſe who may please to favour her with their Commands, may be aſſured of her utmoſt Endeavours to give Satisfaction. ELIZABETH FOX.

N. B. A few young Ladies, of good Character, may be compleatly inſtructed in the ſaid Buſineſs. Enquire at *Joſeph Fox's* in Market-ſtreet, above Sixth-ſtreet, near Mr. *John Lawrence's*.

May 10, 1775. NUMB. 2420.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE *from the* GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE ordered the Secretary to lay before you a reſolution entered into by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, the twentieth of February laſt, relative to the unhappy differences ſubſiſting between our Mother Country and her American Colonies. You will perceive by this reſolve, not only a ſtrong diſpoſition manifeſted by that auguſt body to remove the cauſes, which have given riſe to the diſcontents and complaints of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the Colonies, and the dreadful impending evils likely to enſue from them, but that they have pointed out the terms, on which they think it juſt and reaſonable a final accommodation ſhould be grounded.

Let me earneſtly entreat you, Gentlemen, to weigh and conſider this plan of reconciliation held forth and offered by the parent to her children, with that temper, calmneſs and deliberation that the importance of the ſubject, and the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, demand. Give me leave to obſerve, that the Colonies, amidſt all thoſe complaints which a jealouſy of their liberties has occaſioned, have never denied the juſtice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the Mother Country, to whoſe protection and care they owe not only their preſent opulence, but even their very exiſtence. On the contrary, every ſtate and repreſentation of their ſuppoſed grievances, that I have ſeen, avows the propriety of ſuch a meaſure, and their willingneſs to comply with it.

The diſpute then appears to me to be brought to this point;—Whether the redreſs of any grievances the Coloniſts have reaſon to complain of ſhall precede, or be poſtponed to, the ſettlement of that juſt proportion, which America ſhould bear towards the common ſupport and defence of the whole Britiſh empire.

You have, in the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, which I have authority to tell you is entirely approved by his Majeſty, a ſolemn declaration that an exemption from any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, preſent or future, except ſuch duties as may be expedient for the regulation of commerce, ſhall be the immediate conſequence of propoſals on the part of any of the colony legiſlatures, accepted by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, to make proviſion, according to their reſpective circumſtances, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, and the ſupport of the civil government of each colony.

I will not do you ſo much injuſtice, Gentlemen, as to ſuppoſe you can deſire a better ſecurity for the inviolable performance of this engagement, than the reſolve itſelf, and his Majeſty's approbation of it gives you.

As you are the firſt Aſſembly on the continent to whom this reſolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wiſdom of your councils, and you will be deſervedly revered to the lateſt poſterity, if, by any poſſible means, you can be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquility, and reſcuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

May 2, 1775. JOHN PENN.

The RESOLUTION *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

Lunæ, 20° die Feb. 1775,

The Houſe in a Committee on the American papers. Motion made, and queſtion propoſed,

THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the General Council and Aſſembly, or General Court of any of his Majeſty's Provinces or Colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the conditions, circumſtance or ſituation of ſuch Province or Colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court or General Aſſembly of ſuch Province or Colony, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear in reſpect of ſuch province or colony to levy any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any farther duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively.

A MESSAGE *to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE have taken into our ſerious conſideration your meſſage of the 2d inſtant, and "the reſolution of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons therein referred to."

Having "weighed and conſidered this plan with the temper, calmneſs and deliberation that the importance of the ſubject, and the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, demand;" we are ſincerely ſorry, that *we* cannot "think the terms pointed out" afford "a juſt and reaſonable ground for a final accommodation" between Great-Britain and the colonies.

Your Honour obſerves, "that the colonies, amidſt all thoſe complaints which a jealouſy of their liberties has occaſioned, have never denied the juſtice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother country," but your Honour muſt know, that they have ever unanimouſly aſſerted it as their indiſputable right, that all aids from them ſhould be their own free and voluntary gifts, not taken by force, nor extorted by fear.

Under which of theſe deſcriptions the "plan held forth and offered by the parent to her children" at this time, with its attendant circumſtances, deſerves to be claſſed, we chuſe rather to ſubmit to the determination of your Honour's good ſenſe, than to attempt proving by the enumeration of notorious facts, or the repetition of obvious reaſons.

If no *other* objection to the "plan" propoſed occurred to us, we ſhould eſteem it a diſhonourable deſertion of ſiſter colonies, connected by an union, founded on juſt motives and mutual faith, and conducted by general councils, for a ſingle colony to adopt a meaſure, ſo extenſive in conſequence, without the advice and conſent of thoſe colonies engaged with us by ſolemn ties in the ſame common cauſe.

For we wiſh your Honour to be aſſured, that we can form no proſpect appearing reaſonable to us, of any *laſting* advantages for *Pennſylvania*, however agreeable they may be at the beginning, but what muſt ariſe from a communication of rights and proſperity with the other colonies; and that if ſuch a proſpect *ſhould be* opened to us, we have too ſincere an affection for our brethren, and too ſtrict a regard "for the inviolable performance of" *our* "engagements," to receive any pleaſure from benefits equally due to them, yet confined to ourſelves, and which, by generouſly rejecting them at preſent, may at length be ſecured to all.

Your Honour is pleaſed to obſerve, that as we are "the *firſt* aſſembly on the continent, to whom this reſolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wiſdom of our councils, and we ſhall be deſervedly revered to the lateſt poſterity, if by any poſſible means" we "can be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquility, and reſcuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war."

Your Honour, from your long reſidence and converſation among us, muſt be perſuaded, that the people we repreſent are as peaceable and obedient to government, as true and faithful to their Sovereign, and as affectionate and dutiful to their ſuperior ſtate, as any in the world; and though we are not inattentive to the approbation of "poſterity," as it might reflect honour upon our country, yet higher motives have taught us upon all occaſions to demonſtrate, by every teſtimony, our devotion to our King and parent ſtate.

Still animated by the ſame principles, and moſt earneſtly deſirous of enjoying our *former* undiſturbed condition of dependance and ſubordination, productive of ſo many bleſſings to "both countries," we cannot expreſs the ſatisfaction we ſhould receive, "if by any poſſible means" we could "be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquility;" ſhould ſuch an opportunity offer, we ſhall endeavour with the utmoſt diligence and zeal to improve it, and to convince his Majeſty and our mother country, that we ſhall ever be ready and willing with our lives and fortunes to ſupport the intereſts of his Majeſty and that country, by every effort that can be reaſonably expected from the moſt loyal ſubjects and the moſt dutiful coloniſts.

Until Divine Providence ſhall cauſe, in the courſe of his diſpenſations, ſuch a happy period to arrive, we can only deprecate, and if it be poſſible ſtrive, by prudence, to avoid "the calamities of a civil war," a "dreadful misfortune" indeed! and not to be exceeded but by an utter ſubverſion of the Liberties of *America*.

May 4, 1775. Signed by order of the Houſe,
JOHN MORTON, *Speaker*.

We are well informed that the above Meſſage paſſed without one diſſenting voice.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Chriſtopher Grafflin, late of the city of Philadelphia, taylor, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to CONRAD LENTNER, *adminiſtrator, and* EVE GRAFFLIN, *adminiſtratrix.* ¶ *May* 9, 1775.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

By the Subſcriber, living in Lebanon townſhip, Lancaſter county,

TWO Third Parts of CORNWALL FURNACE, two third Parts of two FORGES in ſaid County, and Ore and Timber thereto belonging. The Title to the ſaid Premiſes is indiſputable. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be acquainted with the Terms of Sale, by applying to

April 24, 1775. § CURTIS GRUBB.

WAS STOLEN, laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Saucon townſhip, Northampton county, a light BAY HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, paces and trots, about 11 years old this ſpring, has neither brand nor ear-mark, is remarkable for kicking, if a perſon riding him barebacked touches him on the rump. Any perſon that ſhall take up the thief and horſe, and ſecure the thief, ſo as he be brought to juſtice, and the horſe, that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward and reaſonable charges, and for the horſe only FORTY SHILLINGS and reaſonable charges, paid by

May 3, 1775. EDWARD SHIMER. ¶

Bedminſter, in Bucks county, May 8, 1775.

ON the firſt of this inſtant, came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber a black trotting HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, is deſired to take him away. JOSEPH BRADEEN. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Saint George's Hundred, New-Caſtle county, on Sunday night, the 30th of April laſt, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands 1 inch high, 6 years old, big with foal, paces, trots and gallops. If ſtolen, whoever ſecures the mare and thief, ſhall have TWENTY POUNDS reward, on conviction of the thief; if ſtrayed, TWENTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM CARSON. ¶

STOLEN the 28th of April, from off the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, a dark brown MARE, 13 hands high, a weighty bodied creature, has a bob tail, middling long, the near hind foot white, a ſmall ſtripe white behind the off fore foot. Whoever ſecures the thief in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, and for the thief and mare SIX DOLLARS, to be paid by

May 6, 1775. JOHN WATT.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 26th day of this inſtant, a certain houſe and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Darby town, Cheſter county; bounded by a lot of ground now or late of Philip Price, on the eaſt ſide of High-ſtreet, and by a lot of Thomas Pearſon; containing 349 perches; late the eſtate of James Pearſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

May 8, 1775. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 27th day of May inſtant, the three following LOTS of GROUND and TENEMENTS, ſituate in Darby town, Cheſter county, late the eſtate of James Pearſon, ſeized in execution, viz.

No. 1, Fronting 44 feet on High-ſtreet and 130 feet deep, with a frame tenement thereon, 13 feet ſquare, and a ſtory and half high, and a leanto 13 by 10 feet, a ſmall nurſery of Italian mulberry, Engliſh walnut, &c. trees, and vines of good quality. With this lot will be ſold, a lot about 200 feet front, upon a ſtreet or lane, and 136 feet deep, being very near and convenient for a garden or orchard.

No. 2, Fronting on High-ſtreet 32 feet 6 inches, and continuing near that width 127 feet, then widening to 74 feet, and extending back 250 feet. On this lot is a good framed tenement, 14 feet front and 18 feet deep, 2 ſtories high, a good cellar under it, the rooms and garret well plaiſtered; there is a number of excellent apple and peach trees on this lot.

No. 3, Is 85 feet 6 inches front on High-ſtreet, 377 feet front on the ſtreet or lane aforeſaid. On this lot is a good framed tenement adjoining, and ſimilar to that on No. 2, a well of excellent water, and an orchard of good apple and peach trees.—Theſe lots are high and pleaſantly ſituated, very convenient in this diviſion for tradeſmen, or the whole would be an agreeable retreat for a ſmall family, they are fenced with red cedar poſts and cedar boards next the ſtreets, and the diviſion fences red cedar poſts and oak rails. N. VERNON, Sheriff.

N. B. A plan of the lots may be ſeen at Sarah Pearſon's Tavern, in Darby.

New-Jerſey, Hunterdon County. BY Order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County aforeſaid, Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of *Richard Stockton, Jacob Swallow, John Chambers, William Poſt, Frederick Burge, Abraham Lake, Cornelius Swartt*, inſolvent Debtors, confined in the Goal of ſaid County, that they be and appear before any two Judges of ſaid Court, at the Court-Houſe of ſaid County, on Thurſday, the Firſt Day of June, at One o' Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Day, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of ſaid Debtors Eſtates ſhould not be made, to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be then and there appointed, and they to be releaſed from their Confinement, agreeable to the Directions of an Act of the Governor, Council, and General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, lately paſſed, intituled, An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors. ¶

To COVER this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's ſeat, in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, oppoſite Philadelphia,

YOUNG VALIANT,

At Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon, until the firſt of Auguſt.

VALIANT is a jet black, riſing 4 years old, 15½ hands high, with a beautiful blaze in his face, well built, remarkable for courage and lofty carriage, and is thought by good judges ſuitable to get good ſtock for the draft or ſaddle. He was got by that noted Engliſh Dray Horſe imported by Col. Francis, from Lincolnſhire (Old England.) Any perſons that ſend their Mares, may depend upon their being taken good care of, and good paſture at 2ſ6 per week, by

MARMADUKE COOPER.

N. B. The Engliſh Dray Horſe imported by Colonel Francis, was advertiſed to be kept at the ſubſcriber's, but for ſome reaſons was let go to Cheſter county, upon Brandywine. In order that the Public ſhould not be diſappointed, he informs them of this. Thoſe Mares that miſſed being with foal by the old horſe laſt ſeaſon, ſhall have the enſuing ſeaſon of the Colt, for Ten Shillings caſh.

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

VALIANT,

FORMERLY Captain Croyell's, is now the property of the ſubſcriber, and will cover this ſeaſon at his farm in Amwell, Hunterdon county, at 40s. the ſeaſon, 20s. the ſingle leap, or 4l. to inſure a colt, and if not with foal this ſeaſon, to have the advantage of another. VALIANT is a dark bay, full 15 hands high, full blood, and is allowed by good judges to get as fine colts as any horſe whatſoever, either for running, ſaddle, carriage, or hard ſervice, and needs no further recommendation. Any perſon inclining to bring mares from Pennſylvania, ferriage will be paid by

JOHN READING.

N. B. Good paſture will be provided for mares, at 2s. per week. ¶

Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, May 2, 1775.

TO BE LETT,

A VERY commodious TAN-YARD, lying in a very good part of the country for cuſtom, 9 miles from Wilmington, wheron is a very good dwelling-houſe, good mill-houſe and currying-ſhop, three acres of well watered meadow, about 70 apple trees; whereon might be made between 20 and 30 barrels of cyder; the terms will be made known by

JOHN HARPER, HANNAH HARPER, or JOHN CLOUD. ¶

Philadelphia, Saturday, April 29, 1775.

CAME to my ſhop this evening, about nine o'clock, a Negroe wench, about 20 years of age, ſeemingly, ſhe aſked for ſome ſoap and candles, when delivered, handed out a bill to pay for the ſame, which I ſuppoſed to be a counterfeit, ſhe produced a ſecond one, both of them not of the ſmalleſt ſort, I began to have a ſuſpicion that ſhe did not come honeſtly by the ſaid money, upon which I aſked her where ſhe lived? told me in the Jerſey, and that her maſter had ſent her from the Crooked Billet for the above goods; I then told her to go for her maſter, that I would not give up the money till her maſter came; but I have ſeen nothing of the maſter nor wench ſince, which ſtill gives me reaſon to think the above was ſtolen; therefore, any perſon proving property, paying charges, may have it, by applying to RICHARD PORTER, in Second-ſtreet, near the New Market. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By the Captains OSBORNE *and* ROBERTSON, *arrived here from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

From the PUBLIC LEDGER of March 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

AUTHENTIC DEBATES on the NEW-ENGLAND FISHERY BILL.

LORD DARTMOUTH opened the debate on Thurſday by obſerving, "that as the witneſſes "deemed neceſſary on the occaſion had been thoroughly "examined, their Lordſhips now poſſeſſed the fulleſt in- "formation, he therefore prayed their conſent that the "Bill might be committed." This was objected to by

THE MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM, who declared, that as he had uniformly diſſented from every American meaſure lately adopted, he now felt the double impulſe of *Principle* and of *Humanity* both ſtrongly urging him to expreſs the utmoſt abhorrence of the Bill before the Houſe. The evidences in ſupport of the Petitioners had clearly demonſtrated the ſeveral evils that would reſult from the Bill, ſhould it paſs into a law: Had the counter evidences invalidated theſe facts? So far from it, that the whole of *their* Teſtimony tended to prove a matter foreign to the point; for, when it was urged on the one hand "that the mercantile intereſt of this coun- "try would ſuſtain a material injury, and that ſome *Thou- "ſands* of *innocent* people would be reduced to *famine*, ſhould the Bill paſs into a law," evidences had been contraſted, not to diſprove theſe allegations, but merely to "evince "that the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery was an "excellent nurſery for ſeamen!" Was this an anſwer to the objections urged againſt the Bill? Did it obviate all, or any of the obnoxious clauſes? Rather, by not ſo much as touching the facts alledged by the evidences in ſupport of the Petition, did it not ſhew that thoſe facts were incontrovertible, and that all the miſeries as ſet forth by the Petitioners to be expected from the Bill, were founded on juſt apprehenſions? That the Noble Lord who preſided at the head of the Admiralty ſhould eagerly catch at any project which carried but the leaſt appearance of encreaſing the *maritime* power of this country, was perfectly natural, it fell in with the duties of his department; but the queſtion before the Houſe was not whether the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery afforded an excellent nurſery for ſeamen? but whether an innocent people ſhould be reduced to every extreme of poignant miſery? Whether they ſhould be cut off by any inhuman Act from the very means of ſubſiſtence? Whether the *Trade* of Great-Britain ſhould ultimately ſuſtain a ſhock, and the whole body of the North-American Merchants be reduced to ſuffer hardſhips, from which their importance to the ſtate entitles them to be wholly exempt? Theſe were the queſtions before the Houſe for diſcuſſion, becauſe, on the determination of theſe points depended the final acceptance or total rejection of the Bill. If the trade of England ſhould be at ſtake, it could not be admitted as a plea of juſtification for the loſs of that trade, to ſay "that an "additional number of ſeamen were raiſed;" nor, if a people were to experience the horrors of famine, would it be the ſmalleſt alleviation of their ſufferings to alledge, "that the meaſures, although *harſh*, yet occaſioned the "fitting out a greater number of ſhallops, and thus af- "forded employment for a greater number of ſailors." Yet this was tantamount to the whole of the evidence delivered in favour of the Bill, and that this did not operate as exculpatory of the evils flowing from this iniquitous ſource, was extremely certain; it left no favourable impreſſion on the mind; humanity and ſound policy ſtill refuſed their concurrence with the meaſure; juſtice revolted at it, as in every reſpect repugnant to her righteous decrees; and thus, unſupported by every human virtue, the Bill ſhould be rejected through every principle of human wiſdom.

The noble Marquis, after thus expatiating generally on the evil tendency of the Bill, produced vouchers to ſhew the gradual encreaſe of the North-American Trade, from ſmall beginnings to an enormous extent.——The firſt of theſe vouchers was dated in 1704, when the whole amount of the exports was rated at 54000l. this, by various gradations at intermediate periods, advanced at length to 800,000l. *Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds* of which were expended in the purchaſe of Engliſh Manufactures.

The vaſt encreaſe and conſequent importance of the North American trade being thus clearly demonſtrated, the illuſtrious Marquis cenſured the *Impolicy* of meaſures, which ſtruck at the exiſtence of a branch of commerce of ſuch extreme magnitude; but the Houſe, in the diſcuſſion of American affairs, has hitherto proceeded in the groſs, without ever conſidering the detail of things; yet this default was to be aſcribed to the Miniſtry, who ſeemed ſtudiouſly to withold the neceſſary information, and in matters fraught even with national ruin, ſuch intelligence was kept back as might throw light on affairs proper for inveſtigation. Thus, with reſpect to American papers, they were laid before the Houſe in a moſt mangled ſtate, ſuch only being ſubmitted to the inſpection of the noble Lords as anſwered a temporary purpoſe, or ſerved to corroborate the aſſertions of thoſe in office. As an exemplification of this truth, a letter from *Lord Dunmore* had been laid before the Houſe, beeauſe that letter treats the Americans as an "infatuated people," and encourages Adminiſtration to hope for a ſpeedy accompliſhment of *their* purpoſes, yet not the leaſt notice is taken in that letter of the following aſſociation, into which the officers of Lord Dunmore's army had entered:

"*At a meeting of the officers under the command of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, convened at Fort Gower, Nov.* 5, 1774, *for the purpoſe of conſidering the grievances of Britiſh America,*

"RESOLVED,

"*That we will bear the moſt faithful allegiance to his Majeſty King George the Third, whilſt his Majeſty delights to reign over a brave and free people; that we will, at the expence of life, and every thing dear and valuable, exert ourſelves in ſupport of the honour of his Crown, and the dignity of the Britiſh Empire. But, as the love of* Liberty, *and attachments to the real intereſts and juſt rights of* America, *outweigh every other conſideration, we reſolve that we will exert every power within us for the defence of* American Liberty, *and for the ſupport of her juſt rights and privileges, not in any precipitate, riotous, or tumultuous manner, but when regularly called forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen.*"

Signed by order, and in behalf of the whole corps,

BENJAMIN ASHBY, *Clerk.*

Could Lord Dunmore be ſuppoſed ignorant of this aſſociation, though it was formed previous to the day on which his letter was written? If he was apprized of the aſſociation, why not impart the particulars? A fact of ſuch conſequence, a fact of ſuch notoriety, a fact ſo truly alarming, Lord Dunmore ſhould have ſtated. To treat the aſſociations of the people with ſupercilioufneſs, and affect to conſider them of little moment, at the ſame inſtant that a military league was entered into by the officers of Lord Dunmore's own army, whereby they pledge themſelves to defend American liberty with the ſword, what was this but to talk at random without adverting to the true ſtate of things? But Adminiſtration were accuſtomed to deal in generals themſelves, and hence they might encourage general aſſertions unſupported by facts in others; thus general hints had been thrown out reſpecting the *New-York Defection*; yet, when the fact was examined into, to what did it amount? Why, the very perſons on whom Miniſtry placed the firmeſt reliance, though they may diſclaim the authority of the Congreſs, yet have they virtually denied the Legiſlative Authority of Great-Britain, and voted, in conſequence, a *Petition* to the King, a *Memorial* to the Houſe of Lords, and a *Remonſtrance* to the Commons! Did not theſe things plainly indicate that even the *Friends* of *Government*, in America, are averſe to the meaſure of Adminiſtration? And, if thoſe on whom the noble Perſonages in office rely the moſt, cannot yet be brought to approve their deeds, from avowed enemies nothing but an oppoſition, conſtant and extremely rigorous, was to be expected.

The illuſtrious Marquis next avowed it by no means his intention to combat this or that particular clauſe of the Bill, he directed his enmity to the *whole*; he diſliked the *ſtarving* principle on which the Bill was framed. He obſerved, that as the faſhion of the times had brought "*original papers*" ſo much into repute, he ſhould read from a collection lately publiſhed by Mr. Macpherſon, the Marſhal de Roſen's orders to *ſtarve* the wives, children, friends and diſtant kindred of the inhabitants of Londonderry. The Marquis wiſhed his noble auditors to bear in mind the ſituation of the New-Englanders, to be deprived of ſuſtenance if the Fiſhery Bill took place, as thus alone could the Houſe determine as to the ſimilarity of meaſures. De Roſen's order was ſubſtantially as follows:

"*Conrade de Roſen, Marſhal General of all his Majeſty's forces, declares, by theſe preſents, to the Commanders, Officers, Soldiers, and Inhabitants of the city of Londonderry, That in caſe they do not, betwixt this and Monday next, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon, being the firſt of July,* 1689, *agree to ſurrender the ſaid place of Londonderry unto the King, upon ſuch conditions as may be granted them, according to the inſtructions and power Lieutenant General Hamilton formerly received from the King, he will forthwith iſſue out his orders from the Barony of Iniſhone, and the ſea-coaſts round about, as far as Charlemont, for the gathering together of thoſe of their* faction, *whether protected or not, and cauſe them immediately to be brought to the walls of Londonderry, where it ſhall be lawful for thoſe that are in the town (in caſe they have any pity for them) to open the gates, and receive them into the town; otherwiſe they will be forced to ſee their friends and neareſt relations all* ſtarved *for want of food, he having reſolved not to leave one of them at home, nor any thing to maintain them.—And that all hope of ſuccour may be taken away, by the landing of any troops in theſe parts from England, he further declares, that in caſe they refuſe to ſubmit, he will forthwith cauſe all the ſaid country to be immediately deſtroyed, that, if any ſuccour ſhould be hereafter ſent from England, they may* periſh with them for want of food: *beſides which, he has a very conſiderable army, as well for the oppoſing of them in all places that ſhall be judged neceſſary, as for the protecting all the reſt of his Majeſty's dutiful ſubjects, whoſe goods and chattels he promiſes to ſecure, deſtroying all the reſt that cannot be brought conveniently into ſuch places, as he ſhall judge neceſſary to be preſerved, and burning the houſes and mills, not only of thoſe that are in* actual rebellion, *but alſo of their friends and adherents, that no hopes of eſcaping may be left for any man; beginning this very day to ſend his neceſſary orders to all Governors, and other Commanders of his Majeſty's forces, and to Colonel Sarsfield, commanding a flying army beyond Ballyſhanny, Colonel Sutherland, commanding another towards Inniſkillen, and the Duke of Berwick another on the Fin Water, to cauſe all the men, women and children, who are any ways related to thoſe in Londonderry, or any where elſe in open rebellion, to be forthwith brought to this place, without hopes of withdrawing further into the kingdom; that, in caſe, before this ſaid Monday the firſt of July, in the year of our Lord* 1689, *be expired, they do not ſend us hoſtages and other deputies, with a full ſufficient power to treat with us for the ſurrender of the ſaid city of Londonderry, on reaſonable conditions, that they ſhall not, after this time, be admitted to any treaty whatſoever; and the army which ſhall continue the ſiege, and which, with the aſſiſtance of God, will ſoon reduce them, ſhall have orders to give no quarter, or ſpare either age or ſex, in caſe they are taken by force.*"

(Signed) "LE MARESCHAL ROSEN."

On a meaſure ſo ſanguinary and brutal, ſo productive of excruciating agonies, and the extreme of human woe, the Marquis left his Noble Auditors to ruminate; obſerving, however, in juſtice to King James, that no ſooner was *he* apprized of the orders, than he expreſſed his abhorrence of them in the ſtrongeſt terms.

LORD CARLISLE expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that the Bill ſhould be cenſured as cruel in the ſmalleſt degree, for it was neither intended to *ſtarve*, nor would it operate as a *puniſhment* on the New-Englanders, unleſs their own obſtinate perſeverance in error produced that effect. As to the inhabitants of *Nantucket*, it was impoſſible they could experience a dearth of food, the evidences examined at the bar having proved that the iſland abounded with *ſheep*.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER cenſured the Bill *generally*, as indiſcriminately cruel, for it involved the guilty and the innocent in one common puniſhment. A clauſe, however, there was, which precluded every hope that the Fiſhery, of which the New-Englanders were thus to be deprived, would ever be reſtored to them; for, the re-ſurrender of the Fiſhery into the hands of the Americans, depended on the reſtoration of the Trade and Commerce with Great-Britain, and on the re-eſtabliſhment of peace throughout the Maſſachuſetts. The trade with Great-Britain is to be carried on, without the ſmalleſt interruption, for one calendar month. This fact is to be certified to the Governors and Council of the Provinces of New-Hampſhire and the Maſſachuſetts, by the *Cuſtom-Houſe Officers* of the reſpective Provinces; conſidering, therefore, that the minds of ſuch men are generally actuated by the meaneſt paſſions, could it be preſumed that they would be in haſte to certify what, if true, would contribute to the welfare of thoſe againſt whom, for ſome petty injuries received, they may have entertained the moſt violent prejudices?

With reſpect to the *famine* threatened by the Bill, the noble Duke could not conceive the evil in any degree remedied, becauſe ſome ſcores of *ſheep* were ſcattered on the iſland of *Nantucket*. Were thoſe the property of the fiſhermen, whoſe occupations were to be obſtructed by the Bill? If they did not belong to the fiſhermen, ſaying they were on the iſland was ſaying nothing to the purpoſe. Could the noble Lord who urged this fact mean, that if the fiſhermen ſtood in need of food, they might ſeize what ſheep they found on the iſland, and kill them for their ſuſtenance? This could never be meant, for this would be to authoriſe injuſtice, and countenance plunder; what availed it then to alledge that *Sheep* were on the iſland? The *Fiſh* caught by the induſtry of the inhabitants had hitherto afforded them ſubſiſtence; to this they had an unqueſtionable *Right*, but of this they were to be deprived by the Bill, and it was miſerable conſolation to tell them there were ſheep on the iſland, to which they had *no Right*. Equally abſurd was the allegation, "that the *Americans* only would feel the effects of "the Bill;" the noble Duke had every reaſon to believe the property of many Engliſh Merchants was embarked in the veſſels which carried on the New-England Fiſhery; why was that property to be injured? Why were Engliſh adventurers to be puniſhed for crimes, in the commiſſion of which they participated not? Was this Juſtice, or was it Tyranny? Was it not like the "tender "mercies of the wicked," cruelty in the extreme? On the whole, to whatever part of the Bill the noble Duke turned his eyes, he could deſcry nothing but what bore the complexion of Deſpotiſm; and, whether owing to the love of Liberty, with which his mind had been early tinctured, to a peculiar turn of thought, or to whatever other cauſe, yet he could not help preſaging *future Evils* from meaſures which carried ſo *arbitrary*, ſo *tyrannical* an appearance. Admitting the Americans enſlaved, yoked, and in every thing obedient to our wiſhes, extreme dangers were to be apprehended; the army employed to ſubjugate the Coloniſts, might prove inſtrumental in the deſtruction of *our Liberties*; it was poſſible an arbitrary Miniſter might ſelect that army for the very purpoſe, and in the noble Duke's opinion, it was not improbable, but that there were *ſome* diſtinguiſhed perſonages connected with Adminiſtration, who, far from rejecting the idea, would adopt the plan with alacrity.

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

PROTEST.

HOUSE of LORDS. *Die Martis, 21° Martii,* 1775.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the American Reſtraining Fiſhery Bill, and for the Lords to be ſummoned, the ſame was accordingly read the third time; and ſeveral amendments being made thereto, it was moved, "That the Bill, with the amendments do paſs?" Which being objected to, after debate, the queſtion was put thereon; it was reſolved in the affirmative; Contents 73, Non-Contents 21.

Diſſentient,

BECAUSE the attempt to coerce by *famine* the whole body of the inhabitants of great and populous Provinces, is without example in the hiſtory of this, or perhaps of any civilized nation; and is one of thoſe unhappy inventions, to which Parliament is driven by the difficulties which multiply upon us, from an obſtinate adherence to an *unwiſe* plan of government. We do not know exactly the extent of the combination againſt our commerce in New-England, and the other colonies, but we know the extent of the puniſhment we inflict upon it, which is *univerſal*, and includes all the inhabitants. Amongſt theſe many are admitted to be innocent, and ſeveral are alledged by Miniſters to be, in their ſenſe, even meritorious. That government which attempts to preſerve its authority by deſtroying the trade of its ſubjects, and by involving the innocent and guilty in a common ruin, if it acts from a choice of ſuch means, confeſſes itſelf unworthy; if from inability to find any other, admits itſelf wholly incompetent to the end of its inſtitution.

Secondly, BECAUSE the Engliſh Merchants are puniſhed without any guilt, real or pretended, on their part. The people of the proſcribed provinces, though failing in their duty to government, ought to be permitted to diſcharge their obligations to commerce: without their fiſhery that is impoſſible. The Merchants of England entertain no fears for their debts, except from the ſteps which are ſaid to be taken in their favour. Eight hundred thouſand pounds of Engliſh property, belonging to London alone, is not to be trifled with, or ſacrificed to the *projects* of thoſe, who have conſtantly failed in every expectation which they have held out to the public; and who are become more bigotted to methods of violence, in proportion to the experience of their inefficacy, and the miſchievous conſequences which attend them.

Thirdly, BECAUSE the people of New-England, beſides the natural claim of mankind to the gifts of Providence on their own coaſt, are ſpecially entitled to the fiſhery by their *charters*, which have never been declared forfeited. Theſe charters we think (notwithſtanding the contempt with which the idea of public faith has been treated) to be of material conſideration. The bill therefore not growing out of any judicial proceſs, ſeems equally a violation of all natural and all civil right.

Fourthly, BECAUSE we conceive, that the attempt which has been made to BRIBE the Nation into an acquieſcence in this arbitrary Act, by holding out to them (by evidence at the bar) the ſpoils of the New-England Fiſhery, worth upwards of 300,000l. a year, to be a ſcheme full of weakneſs and indecency;—of indecency, becauſe it may be ſuſpected that the deſire of the confiſcation has created the guilt,—weak, becauſe it ſuppoſes that whatever is taken from the Colonies is of courſe to be transferred to ourſelves. We may trample on the rules of Juſtice, but we cannot alter the nature of things. We cannot convey to Great-Britain the advantages of ſituation, which New-England poſſeſſes for Fiſhery. If the value of the commodity ſhould be enhanced at the foreign markets, by the excluſion of ſo large a part of the ſupply, it may either greatly injure the ſale of the commodity itſelf, or put the conſumers on new articles of conſumption, or new methods of ſupply, to the juſt ruin of thoſe, who, deluded by avarice, have CHOSEN, from the vain hope of an enhanced market, to diſturb the natural, ſettled, and beneficial courſe of traffic.

Fifthly, BECAUSE we do not apprehend, that the topic ſo much inſiſted upon by a Lord high in office, in favour of this project, namely, the COWARDICE of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, to have any weight itſelf, or be at all agreeable to the dignity of ſentiment which ought to characteriſe this Houſe. We do not think it true that any part of the ſubjects of this empire are defective in bravery. It is to the laſt degree improper to act upon ſuch a ſuppoſition, as it muſt highly diſgrace our arms in caſe of misfortune, and muſt take away all honour from them in caſe of ſucceſs. Nothing can tend more effectually to defeat the purpoſes of all our coercive meaſures, than to let the people, againſt whom they are intended, know, that we think our authority founded in their baſeneſs; that their reſiſtance will give them ſome credit, even in our own eyes, and that we attribute their obedience only to their want of courage. This is to CALL for reſiſtance, and to PROVOKE rebellion by the moſt powerful of all motives, which can act upon men of any degree of ſpirit and ſenſibility.

Sixthly, BECAUSE the interdict from fiſhing and commerce is not terminated by any certain and definitive act to be done by the party interdicted, but its duration depends ſolely on the WILL of the Governors and majority of the Council in ſome of the provinces; upon their mere

arbitrary opinion of the ſtate of commerce. In two of the proſcribed provinces the interdict is made to depend on the ſame arbitrary will, in much worſe hands, thoſe of mere cuſtom-houſe officers; a power of ſuch magnitude is not fit to be delegated to any man, however wiſe, or however exalted.

But to deliver over ſeveral hundred thouſands of our fellow creatures to be STARVED, at the mere pleaſure of perſons in certain ſubordinate ſituations, and ſome of them in an office always more or leſs ſuſpicious and obnoxious, and neceſſary to be watched and guarded, rather than veſted with abſolute power over all, and this without any rule to guide their diſcretion, without any penalty to deter from an abuſe of it, is a ſtrain of ſuch TYRANNY, OPPRESSION and ABSURDITY, as we believe never was deliberately entertained by any grave aſſembly.

Laſtly, BECAUSE the Bill, though in appearance a meaſure of retaliation only, upon a ſuppoſition that the colonies have been the firſt aggreſſors, by their Aſſociation not to import goods from Great-Britain, yet is, in truth, a moſt cruel enforcement of former oppreſſions; and that Aſſociation is no more than a natural conſequence of antecedent and repeated injuries. And ſince the reſtraint of this Bill is not to be taken off till the ſeveral colonies ſhall agree to receive again all goods whatſoever from Great-Britain, and to pay all the duties impoſed by Parliament, not excepting thoſe upon Tea; and ſince three of them muſt apply through the medium of the NEW Council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and the laſt mentioned Province is obliged not only to acknowledge the new Charter, but ſubmit in all reſpects to the ſevere conditions of the Port Bill, before they can be releaſed from their hardſhips; ſince theſe are the terms, and the only terms, upon which this proſcription is to ceaſe, and the colonies muſt therefore ſubmit to be the SLAVES, inſtead of the SUBJECTS of Great-Britain, this Bill, in its principle, is both arbitrary and unjuſt. And as we do not conceive any ground of expectation that the provinces will yield to ſuch hard conditions, a CIVIL WAR, which may probably end in the total ſeparation of the colonies from the mother country, will too naturally be the conſequence of this Bill, in reſpect of which, as well as for the other reaſons hereby aſſigned, we do moſt ſolemnly and heartily proteſt againſt the ſame.

ABINGDON,	DEVONSHIRE,
STANHOPE,	CAMDEN,
RICHMOND,	CHOLMONDELEY,
ROCKINGHAM,	ABERGAVENNY,
PONSONBY,	WYCOMBE,
MANCHESTER,	TORRINGTON,
CRAVEN,	EFFINGHAM,
LEINSTER,	FITZWILLIAM.

L O N D O N.

March 22. The following is a copy of the Addreſs and Petition delivered to his Majeſty on Friday at St. James's, by four of the principal people called Quakers.

To GEORGE *the Third, King of Great-Britain, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, the* ADDRESS *and* PETITION *of the people called* QUAKERS.

May it pleaſe the KING,

"Gratefully ſenſible of the protection and indulgence we enjoy under thy government, and with hearts full of anxious concern for thy happineſs, and the proſperity of this great empire, we beg leave to approach thy Royal Preſence.

"Prompted by the affection we bear to our brethren and fellow-ſubjects; impreſſed with an apprehenſion of calamities in which the whole Britiſh empire may be involved; and moved by an ardent deſire to promote thy Royal intention of effecting a happy reconciliation with thy people in America, we beſeech thy gracious regard to our petition.

"From the intercourſe ſubſiſting between us and our brethren abroad, for the advancement of piety and virtue, we are perſuaded there are not in thy extenſive dominions, ſubjects more loyal, and more zealouſly attached to thy Royal Perſon, thy family and government, than in the Provinces of America, and amongſt all religious denominations.

"We preſume not to juſtify the exceſſes committed, nor to enquire into the cauſes which may have produced them; but, influenced by the principles of that religion which proclaims "peace on earth, and good will to men," we humbly beſeech thee to ſtay the ſword; that means may be tried to effect without bloodſhed, and all the evils of inteſtine war, a firm and laſting union with our fellow ſubjects in America.

"Great and arduous as the taſk may appear, we truſt men may be found in this country, and in America, who, properly authoriſed, would, with a zeal and ardour becoming an object ſo important, endeavour to compoſe the preſent differences, and eſtabliſh a happy and permanent reconciliation, on that firm foundation, the reciprocal intereſt of each part of the Britiſh empire.

"That the Almighty, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree juſtice, may make thee the happy inſtrument of perpetuating harmony and concord through the ſeveral parts of thy extenſive dominions; that thy clemency and magnanimity may be admired in future generations, and a long ſucceſſion of thy deſcendants fill, with honour to themſelves and happineſs to a grateful people, the throne of their anceſtors, is the fervent prayer of thy faithful ſubjects"

By a letter from Ireland we learn, that orders are arrived to ſtop the embarkation of Preſton's dragoons for America; but the regiments of foot are preparing to embark.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, March 20.

"All the tranſports have ſailed from Spithead for Boſton; but they are to ſtop at Ireland, and there to wait for freſh orders from England.

N E W - P O R T, May 1.

The following account of the Britiſh troops killed, &c. in the battle on laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight, is ſaid to come from an officer of one of the men of war at Boſton, viz. 63 Regulars and 49 Marines were killed, 103 wounded; in all 215. Lieutenant Gould, of the 64th regiment, who is wounded, Lieutenant Potter, of the Marines, and about 12 ſoldiers, are priſoners.———

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 10.

On Friday evening arrived here Capt. Oſborne, from London, in whom came paſſenger the worthy Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Agent for Maſſachuſetts government and this province.

Saturday laſt John Sullivan, and John Langdon, Eſqrs. Delegates for New-Hampſhire, arrived here.

Monday evening the brig Charleſtown Packet, Captain Barton, arrived here from South-Carolina, with whom came paſſengers the Hon. Henry Middleton, Chriſtopher Gadſden, John Rutledge, and Edward Rutledge, Eſqrs. Delegates for that province.—Thomas Lynch, Eſq; the other Delegate, ſailed the day before in a ſchooner.

Yeſterday arrived the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; George Waſhington, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Edmund Pendleton, Benjamin Harriſon, and Richard Bland, Eſquires, Delegates for Virginia.—Richard Caſwell, and Joſeph Hewes, Eſquires, Delegates, for North-Carolina.—Samuel Chace, Thomas Johnſon, and John Hall, Eſquires, Delegates, for Maryland. Alſo Cæſar Rodney, and George Reid, Eſquires, Delegates for the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware.

And this Day the Hon. John Hancock and Thomas Cuſhing, Eſquires, Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Eſquires, Delegates for the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and the Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, and Silas Deane, Eſquires, Delegates for the Colony of Connecticut, are expected in Town from New-York.

We hear from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, that on the 21ſt of March, at night, about eight hundred ſtand of ſmall arms, two hundred cutlaſſes, and all the cartouch boxes, fit for ſervice, with ſeveral bundles of match and ſome flints, were taken out of the public armoury in the ſtate-houſe; and on the ſame night the public powder magazine, built about four miles from the town, was broke open, and all the powder carried off, being about five hundred weight. The Governor has offered a reward of one hundred pounds ſterling for apprehending the offenders.

By Captain Montgomery, from Newry, which he left the 27th of March, we learn, that the troops had not ſailed from Cork, but that the laſt diviſion were to march from Newry to Cork, in order for embarkation, the day he ſailed.

On Friday evening laſt, in a violent ſquall of wind, the brig Kitty, James Robinſon, maſter, from this port for the Grenades, overſet about 20 leagues from our capes; a Negroe woman and two Negroe children were drowned, the Captain and Mate, with the hands, and ſeveral paſſengers, got into the boats, and the next day were taken up by Captain Samuel Williams, of the ſhip Becky and Debby, who treated them with gaeat politeneſs and humanity, and brought them up to town.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bucks county, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated May 9, 1775.

"Our Committee met yeſterday.—From their reſolves (a copy of which I encloſe you) you will find they have adopted your plan, and recommend our aſſociating into companies to learn the military exerciſe of arms. Some townſhips have already begun, and many others, animated with the ſame zeal for the welfare of their country, will, I truſt, readily fall in with the plan, a knowledge of which, we have great reaſon to fear, we ſhall be ſoon called upon to give a proof of.—The unanimity, prudence, ſpirit and firmneſs, which appeared in the deliberations of yeſterday, do honour to Bucks county, and will, I hope, in ſome meaſure, wipe off thoſe aſperſions we too deſervedly lay under.—A large number of the inhabitants being aſſembled, the reſolves of the day were made public, who teſtified their higheſt approbation of the conduct of the Committee, and unanimouſly voted them the thanks of the county.—A diſciple of thoſe ſpecies of creatures called *Tories*, being formally introduced to a tar barrel, of which he was repeatedly preſſed to ſmell, thought it prudent to take leave abruptly, leſt a more intimate acquaintance with it ſhould take place."

At a meeting of the Committee of the county of Bucks, held at the houſe of Richard Leedom, May 8, 1775.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

THAT we do heartily approve of the reſolves of the late Provincial Convention, held at Philadelphia, the 23d day of January laſt, and do earneſtly recommend it to the obſervation of the inhabitants of this county.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That notwithſtanding the diſapprobation we have hitherto ſhewn to the proſecution of any violent meaſures of oppoſition, ariſing from the hopes and expectations, that the humanity, juſtice and magnanimity of the Britiſh nation would not fail of affording us relief, being now convinced, that all our moſt dutiful applications have hitherto been fruitleſs and vain, and that attempts are now making to carry the oppreſſive acts of Parliament into execution by military force; we do therefore earneſtly recommend to the people of this county to form themſelves into Aſſociations, in their reſpective townſhips, to improve themſelves in the military art, that they may be rendered capable of affording their country that aid which its particular neceſſities may at any time require.

Joſeph Hart, John Kidd, Joſeph Kirkbride, James Wallace and Henry Wynkoop, or any three of them, are appointed as Delegates to meet in Provincial Convention, if any ſhould be found neceſſary.

The Committee requeſt all perſons who have taken ſubſcriptions for the relief of the poor of Boſton, as ſoon as poſſible to collect and pay the ſame into the hands of the Treaſurer, Henry Wynkoop, that it may be ſpeedily applied towards the benevolent purpoſe for which it was intended; and at the ſame time to give thoſe who have not ſubſcribed an opportunity to contribute alſo.

By Order of the Committee,
HENRY WYNKOOP, Clerk pro tempore.

At a meeting of the New-Jerſey Provincial Committee of Correſpondence (appointed by the Provincial Congreſs) at the city of New-Brunſwick, on Tueſday, the ſecond day of May, Anno Domini 1775, agreeable to ſummons of *Hendrick Fiſher*, Eſq; Chairman.

PRESENT, *Hendrick Fiſher, Samuel Tucker, Joſeph Borden, Joſeph Riggs, Iſaac Pearſon, John Chetwood, Lewis Ogden, Iſaac Ogden, Abraham Hunt*, and *Elias Boudenoti*, Eſquires.

THE Committee having ſeriouſly taken into conſideration, as well the preſent alarming and very extraordinary conduct of the Britiſh Miniſtry, for carrying into execution ſundry Acts of Parliament, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, and other unconſtitutional meaſures therein mentioned; as alſo the ſeveral acts of hoſtility that have been actually commenced for this purpoſe, by the regular forces under General Gage, againſt our brethren of the colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, and not knowing how ſoon this province may be in a ſtate of confuſion and diſorder, if there are not ſome effectual meaſures ſpeedily taken to prevent the ſame—This Committee are unanimouſly of opinion, and do hereby adviſe and direct, that the Chairman do immediately call a Provincial Congreſs to meet at Trenton, on Tueſday, the 23d day of this inſtant, in order to conſider of and determine ſuch matters as may then and there come before them, and the ſeveral counties are hereby deſired to nominate and appoint their reſpective deputies for the ſame, as ſpeedily as may be, with full and ample powers for ſuch purpoſes, as may be thought neceſſary for the peculiar exigencies of this province.

The Committee do alſo direct their Chairman to forward true copies of the above minute, to the ſeveral county Committees of this province, without delay.

HENDRICK FISHER, Chairman.

The following was received by Capt. Robinſon, from London.

FRANKFORT.

To the Right Honourable JOHN WILKES, *Lord Mayor of the city of London, at the Manſion-Houſe.*

MY LORD,

I AM not informed of any perſon who has buſineſs with ſome Merchants in Maryland or Pennſylvania. I read the London Chronicle, but I could not find out any direction: Therefore I think it very excuſable for a ſtranger to take the liberty to addreſs theſe lines to you, as the Chief Magiſtrate of all the Britiſh Dominions; eſpecially as it gives me at the ſame time the opportunity to pay you my reſpects, and to tell you, that I admired and defended in our Germany (where ſlavery prevails) always your ſpirit and interepidity towards bad Miniſters, being a great lover and well-wiſher of true Engliſh Liberty. I live in a great city in Germany: Some weeks ago a Printer came to me, and ſhewed me two Bank Notes * (not knowing the language, nor the contents) which two foreigners brought to him, to reprint them exactly; I found the one to be a Bank Note of *Annapolis*, in Maryland, and the other of *Pennſylvania*, of Fifty and of Five Shillings, both of 1774. I was ſurprized, and told the Printer he ſhould not at all meddle with the raſcals, who brought him theſe papers. Afterwards I heard that they have been at two engravers, to get two others counterfeited, and they refuſed likewiſe. But as I don't doubt they will find out in another town, ſome ignorant or hungry engraver or printer, I beg your Lordſhip to communicate theſe contents of my letter to the public, in the *London Chronicle*, to prevent any miſchief and impoſition on the honeſt Americans, vexed not only by taxes, but alſo by bad Bank Notes. It will give me great pleaſure to read in this paper, my notice to fruſtrate the deſigns of theſe impoſtors. I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, my Lord, *Your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant*,

BRITANNOPHILUS.

* *Meaning our Bills of Credit.*

THE above is a true copy of an original letter, delivered to me by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London. London. March 22, 1775. ARTHUR LEE.

*** The COMMITTEE of Cheſter County are requeſted to meet at the Borough of Cheſter, on Monday, the 15th inſtant, at the houſe of David Cowpland, at Ten o'clock, A. M. —It is expected that every Member will punctually attend, as matters of the firſt conſequence are to be laid before them.

By Order of the Committee of Correſpondence,
ANTHONY WAYNE, Chairman.

LAND-OFFICE, *May* 8, 1775.

HIS Honour the Governor having received an Account of the Death of the Honourable THOMAS PENN, Eſq; the OFFICE is no longer open, as to granting Warrants or Patents.

JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary.

THOSE Perſons who have in their Poſſeſſion any of the Certificates, iſſued by the Commiſſioners of the City and County of Philadelphia, for erecting a New Goal, &c. are hereby deſired to apply to JOSEPH FOX, Eſq; one of the ſaid Commiſſioners, for Payment, as the Intereſt on ſaid Certificates will ceaſe after the 12th Inſtant.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
May 9, 1775. CALEB CARMALT, Clerk.

JUST ARRIVED, in the Ship ANN, GEORGE FORTIN, MASTER, from BRISTOL, A Number of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, at the Widow *CRYDER*'s, the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet. Their Paſſage Money to be paid to

WILLIAM FISHER, and SON.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of May inſt. at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, a little ſouthward of South-ſtreet, in Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 80 feet; bounded northward partly by a houſe and ground of Alexander Alexander, and partly by a three foot alley, weſtward with Front-ſtreet, ſouthward and eaſtward with a meſſuage and ground, now or late of Philip Hulbeart; ſubject to a groundrent of ------, per annum; late the eſtate of Captain James Roſs; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of May inſt. at 7 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, in this city, containing in front 31 feet, and in depth 97 feet; bounded by ground of Joſeph Saunders, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 75*l.* currency, per annum; late the eſtate of James Haldane; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

GOODS *at the* MAYOR'S OFFICE, *ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by* Eleanor Harper, *alias* Eleanor Clark,

ONE remnant of brown linen; ½ piece of India chintz; 1 piece of barley-corn cotton; 1 piece of red and white cotton; 1 piece of ſtriped cotton chintz; 1 pattern of a gown, luteſtring; 1 piece of ſilk lungee; 2 remnants of damaſks; 1 piece of ſtriped linen handkerchiefs; 3 pair of worſted ſtockings; 2 umbrellas; 1 remnant of linen; 1 pair white ſilk mitts, 1 pair black ditto; 1 elegant flowered black ſattin cloak; 1 ditto blue and white ſpotted ſattin cloak, trimmed with white lace; 1 red damaſk ſilk gown, 1 blue mantua ditto; 1 pair horſe piſtols; 1 new prayer-book; 1 white jean petticoat.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Queen Anne's county, near Church Hill, on Sunday, the 5th of March laſt, the following ſervant men, viz. *John Smith*, 22 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair, and pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on a ſmall brimmed hat, brown broadcloth coat and jacket, ozenbrigs ſhirt, old leather breeches, the knee bands cut off, old grey ſtockings, and old ſhoes. *John Carroll*, 19 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair, and down look; had on a ſmall brimmed hat, brown cloth jacket, lined with red, ozenbrigs ſhirt, leather breeches, light blue ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‖ 7ſ6. WILLIAM GREGORY, NATHAN SPARKS.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
PETER OSBORNE,
MASTER,
EXPECTED to ſail in a few Days.
For Paſſage, apply to
Joſhua Fiſher, and *Sons*,
Or ſaid MASTER.

A Number of likely healthy Servants, Men and Boys, juſt arrived in ſaid Ship; amongſt whom are a Variety of Tradeſmen, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a SERVANT GIRL, about 14 Years of Age, who has 3½ Years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‖ 1 W.

LORD DARTMOUTH ſincerely hoped the noble Duke did not think *him* capable of conceiving ſuch a nefarious deſign.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER aſſured the noble Lord that if *he* was firſt Miniſter, he ſhould be under no ſort of apprehenſions for the liberty and the conſtitution of this country.

LORD DARTMOUTH thanked his Grace for the compliment, though he was ſorry any compliment ſhould be paid him at the expence of his coadjutors; and, if the noble Duke alluded, in the ſmalleſt degree, to the Lord who now fills the higheſt department of State, Lord Dartmouth, from having been bred up from his infancy with that Lord, knew *his* ſentiments ſo perfectly well, that he would anſwer for the rectitude of his intentions, as readily as he would anſwer for himſelf.

LORD CAMDEN then commanded the attention of the Houſe, by obſerving, that it was far from according with the feelings of his nature to be ever a *Diſſentient*, when the meaſures reſpecting America were the ſubjects of diſcuſſion; he was ſure it was not the way to *promotion*; and, if the cry induſtriouſly propagated throughout the nation was to be taken for the voice of the people, neither was *popularity* on the ſide he eſpouſed. Thus having nothing to expect from *fame* or *ambition*, not being actuated by the one, nor aſpiring after the other, he could offer no apology for perſiſting in a line of conduct ſo different from that purſued by a vaſt majority of the Houſe, unleſs bearing teſtimony againſt meaſures, which, as an *honeſt man*, he could not approve, would apologize for his diſcordancy.

There had been an evidence examined in ſupport of the Bill, a Mr. *Liſter* of *Poole*. To what did the total of this *Poole-man's* evidence amount? Simply to this: "That if "the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery was extended, and "an entire reſtraint was laid on that of New-England, "*he*, the *Poole-man*, and many others, would gain more "money." Was there any thing ſingular in this? Were not *monopolies* of every kind highly beneficial to the individuals concerned in them? But when the commerce of Great-Britain is at ſtake, was it fitting that the evidence of an intereſted trader ſhould bias the determinations of men, capable of conſidering ſo vaſt an object with all its ſeveral intricacies and relations? Whenever an object of ſuch amplitude ſhould come under the ſerious deliberation of that Houſe, it would ſurely require more capacious intellects, more enlarged views, and a greater expanſion of thought, than the *Man* of *Poole* was endowed with, to render proper juſtice to the ſubject. With reſpect to the Bill before the Houſe, it had been called by ſome, "a Bill of Reſtraint," by others, "a Bill of Coercion," by a third party, "a Bill of Puniſhment," by a fourth, "a Bill of Mercy;" for the learned Lord's own part, he would be free to call it by its proper name, "a Bill of *Pains* and *Penalties*," a "declaratory Act of *War*." It was intended to reduce the Americans to a ſtate of abject ſlavery; the ſword, by this Bill, was drawn, hoſtilities were commenced, and the act would juſtify reſiſtance. If this was a doctrine not faſhioned to the temper of the times, the learned Lord confeſſed he had imbibed it from one of Mr. Locke's *libels*, and he was too much of a Revoluţioniſt to part with a principle, the *truiſm* of which gave permanency to the preſent Family's title to the Crown. This was the *Old Whig Principle*, of which the learned Lord declared himſelf a ſtrennous aſſertor; for to ſay that no violation of charters, no infraction of civil compacts, no eraſure of rights, would juſtify reſiſtance, was to give up the cauſe of the revolution; and if reſiſtance in any caſe was juſtifiable, had not the Americans reaſon to complain of a groſs violation of charters, of having their liberties torn up by the roots? The noble Lord therefore inſiſted, that *War* was declared by the Act, but before we commenced hoſtilities, would it not be proper to conſider whether the war we engaged in was *juſt*, was *practicable*, or was *neceſſary*? For, if it was neither expedient, practicable or juſtifiable, to plunge with precipitation into ſuch a war was abſolute madneſs, and would end in total ruin.

The *injuſtice* of the war the learned Lord deduced from the original cauſe of quarrel. An outrage had been committed in a particular town; ſatisfaction for the damage ſuſtained was never demanded. If a demand of ſatisfaction had been regularly made, it would have been complied with. Here was an inſtance where a *whole* people have been puniſhed for the outrage of a *few*; the innocent for the guilty, without hearing them in their defence, or liſtening to any compenſation they might propoſe for the injuries the raſhneſs of a frantic multitude had committed. The *impracticability* of ſucceeding in the war was, in the learned Lord's opinion, deducible from the ſituation of this country compared with that of the colonies. Was a continent of *fifteen hundred* miles extent, and inhabited by *three millions* of people, was this to be ſubdued by a ſmall army? The only hope of conquering America was in a fleet, and at ſea; the learned Lord confeſſed he there thought the Colonies vulnerable; but admitting the maritime traffic of the Americans to be ſtopped, they had reſources within themſelves; and as if foreſeeing our intentions, and providing againſt danger, they had already betaken themſelves to agriculture; they had baniſhed all ſuperfluities of table and of dreſs, and if they continued united, the very means England had taken to ſubdue their virtue would make it flouriſh; they were deſtitute of the luxuries, which we of this enlightened, this refined, this profligate, this debauched nation, ſo much delighted in; but this was a want of an imaginary kind; ſhould therefore the Americans continue firmly united, in the noble Lord's opinion, the conqueſt of their continent was wholly impracticable. Was there any appearance of diſunion at preſent? The Miniſtry promiſed themſelves great things from *New-York*, but the learned Lord did not believe that Adminiſtration had one ſingle American friend throughout the continent. Even thoſe on whom the Miniſtry relied in New-York had voted a *Petition* to the Throne, a *Memorial* to the Lords, and a *Remonſtrance* to the Commons. Did this breathe a ſpirit of entire ſubjection, of abſolute concurrence? As to Marſhfield, where an aſſociation had been formed in favour of government, the learned Lord at firſt imagined it to be a town of conſiderable note, but he found it a moſt contemptible place, and the aſſociators chiefly compoſed of Mr. *Hutchinſon's Juſtices*. But the very acts which had paſſed would, in the learned Lord's opinion, defeat their own purpoſes, by uniting the ſeparate provinces more firmly than ever they were united before theſe hoſtile meaſures were purſued. England had *united* the Colonies, and *divided* herſelf. Previous to paſſing the late acts, New-York, Virginia, Pennſylvania and Maryland would have ſuffered the greateſt inconvenience, ſooner than they would have ſhaken hands with Maſſachuſetts-Bay. The wiſe policy of our fathers had reſpect to this inbred averſion; conſcious that ſo many provinces, if once *united*, would ſoon be *independent*, a diviſion of intereſts was ſtudied, as the principal means of inſuring ſubjection: Hence the various tenures by royal grants and by charters. Such was the policy of our anceſtors; and even now Adminiſtration were driven to confeſs the impracticability of ſubjugating the Colonies if united, by taking ſuch induſtrious pains to *divide* them. For what was New-York, North-Carolina, and other places, excluded from experiencing the deplorable effects of the *Famine* Bill? Was it not to ſcatter the ſeeds of diviſion amongſt thoſe, whom hoſtile threats had failed to intimidate? But, in the opinion of the learned Lord, even excluſive favour would not effect diſunion; there was naturally that connexion, that, like entangled links, one could not be broken, without the whole chain ſuffering by the confuſion. The parliamentary right of taxation, as inſiſted on by Great-Britain, levelled a blow at *all* the Colonies, and wreſted from every man on the Continent the right to diſpoſe of his own property. Whilſt therefore *this* right was aſſerted, it would be productive of diſobedience, becauſe to recognize *ſuch* a right, was to acknowledge the properties of Americans at the diſpoſal of a Parliament wherein they were not repreſented.

The learned Lord having thus touched on the *injuſtice* of the war, and the *impracticability* of conqueſt, eſſayed to convince his noble auditory, that it was wholly *unneceſſary*, for, admitting the conqueſt certain, could we ſpare men and money ſufficient for the maintenance of the Colonies as ſo many ſubjugated Provinces? Were there no appearances of a rupture with France and Spain? Foreign wars had been cautiouſly avoided; was a war with our Colonies more juſtifiable, on the principles of neceſſity? If the opinion of the Miniſtry was to be collected from their meaſures, the precipitation with which they entered into a war with America would lead a nice obſerver to conclude, that they thought it highly neceſſary. On the ſide of Adminiſtration not the ſmalleſt tendency to *conciliatory* meaſures had appeared. A noble Lord in the other Houſe did but make a motion which carried the appearance of ſuch intentions, and his *Troops* were thrown into the utmoſt confuſion; they were determined that not an iota ſhould be yielded. An illuſtrious perſonage, whoſe abilities were ſhining teſtimonies of the beneficence of Providence to ſome peculiar favourites, a man to whom this country owed perhaps her exiſtence, at any rate her greatneſs, and that *pride* of conqueſt (which now had precipitated her into wicked contentions for *dominion*) this great perſonage, after ſpending much time, thought and deliberation, to form a plan that might happily reconcile the jarring intereſts of both countries, had propoſed a Bill which was not ſuffered to lay four and twenty hours on the table for conſideration. The learned Lord only mentioned the circumſtance, that the record of that days debate might be expunged from the Journals, and that hiſtory might give the lie to ſuch an infamous tranſaction, if ever malice ſhould tranſmit it to poſterity.

Thus much for conciliatory plans, which were rejected as wholly incompatible with the complexional caſt of the preſent meaſures. The learned Lord concluding therefore that war was determined on, cloſed his addreſs in the following words: "As an Engliſhman I cannot wiſh harm "to my native country; but I wiſh moſt ſincerely that "the Americans may *preſerve their Liberty*."

LORD SANDWICH in reply obſerved, that the facts which the evidence had been called to prove were ſimply theſe: That *three thouſand* ſeamen were bred every year by the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery; that conſequently, in ten years, *thirty thouſand* ſeamen were added to the maritime ſtrength of this country; that this was an object of vaſt conſequence, and if the New-England Fiſhery produced hardly any ſeamen, it was too much to ſacrifice the maritime ſtrength of England to a people, who had committed every outrage againſt the ſovereign authority of this country.

The noble Lord alledged, that it was illiberal to cavil at the evidence; Mr. Liſter was a Merchant of conſiderable conſequence, and great reſpectability.

With regard to the impracticability of conquering America, the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt could not be ſerious when he queſtioned the power of Great-Britain in this reſpect; ſo far from the inferiority of numbers being any obſtruction to the ſucceſs of the Engliſh troops, the contrary was the real fact; inferiority of numbers, however paradoxical it might ſeem, would accelerate ſucceſs; there was a prodigious difference between diſciplined troops and a multitudinous rabble; if matters ſhould be puſhed to extremity, the noble Lord for his part would wiſh that *one hundred thouſand* Americans ſhould take the field, in preference to *twenty thouſand*; the reaſon was this: Troops muſt have ſubſiſtence, the greater number of troops therefore, the greater will be the difficulty of procuring ſubſiſtence, and conſequently the country people will ſuffer greater diſtreſſes, which will ſoon lead them to ſeek that protection from a legal government, which they fail to experience from anarchy and civil diſcord; thus the Americans would conquer themſelves by eating up their country.

But was this not likely to be the caſe, the noble Lord had no ſort of opinion of the bravery of the Americans; he thought them mere bluſterers, who felt bold only in proportion as danger was at a diſtance, and when it approached would lay down their arms, or broom-ſticks, and run away. At the ſiege of Louiſbourg a party of theſe *brave* Americans were employed, they talked of the wonderous feats they would perform, and compared themſelves to *Romans;* but finding the place likely to make reſiſtance, theſe *Romans* very courageouſly ran away. And thus they would do on every occaſion if real danger approached, when at a diſtance they would bluſter, reſolve, write, proteſt, and look big.

With reſpect to *taxation*, the learned Lord who ſpoke laſt had cavilled at the perſon, who thought "*Taxation* no Tyranny." Lord Sandwich confeſſed he thought it no Tyranny; "For if it was a tyranny, the *Engliſh* were "the moſt tyrannized over of any people under heaven, "for they were the moſt heavily taxed."

LORD SHELBURNE combated the Bill thus. If it was meant as a Bill to regulate the Fiſhery, parliamentary aid was totally unneceſſary, the official powers annexed to the Admiralty department were quite ſufficient; if the Bill was not meant as a commercial regulation, it was foreign to the purpoſe to talk of the advantages that would accrue to the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery. Whenever the regulations of this or any other branch of commerce ſhould come before that Houſe, there was no doubt but that attention would be paid which the magnitude of the object required; but the noble Lord recollected a writer, who compared the intricate mazes and meanderings of commerce to the multiplicity of almoſt imperceptible *fibres* with which the body of man abounded. The circuitous courſe of trade it was impoſſible to trace through the ſeveral channels, it eluded the ken of the human intellect as the finer fibres of the body defeated the explorations of the human ſight; it required therefore the moſt accurate attention to obtain even a ſuperficial knowledge of the one, the moſt diligent inſpection to be tolerably converſant in the other.

With reſpect to the ſuppoſed advantages derivable from the Britiſh Fiſhery, the noble Lord was not inclinable to attribute thoſe advantages ſo much to the Fiſhery, conſidered as a branch of commerce in the abſtract, as to certain practices adopted by the perſons concerned in the Fiſhery, with which Sir *Hugh Palliſer* was intimately acquainted, though it would have been highly indelicate to have preſſed him on the ſubject.

The noble Earl paid the higheſt compliments to Sir Hugh Palliſer, both as a Commander and a moſt ſkilful Negociator; in the latter capacity the noble Earl had tried him, during the time he had the honour to bear a part in the Adminiſtration of this Country. Sir Hugh had foiled de Guerchy in ſo many points, that the Frenchman had deſcribed him to be "*dur comme mi Lord Chatham.*"

The noble Earl expreſſed his ſurprize that ſo much attention ſhould now be paid to the Newfoundland Fiſhery. Was it a greater object than at the time of paſſing the Canada Bill? for by that Bill the territories of Newfoundland were infringed, yet ſuch infringement was not urged as the leaſt objection to that Bill. That the Newfoundland Fiſhery merited the attention of Government was certain, for it was an object on which the Councils in King William's time employed their attention; and even ſo early as Charles the Second, the meaſures of that Prince were execrated, becauſe they were fraught with ſuch pernicious policy, as to permit the French to ſhare in the Newfoundland Fiſhery. The regulations, therefore, of this Fiſhery being in the Admiralty department, the preſent Act was ſuperfluous; but if it was deſigned to coerce the Americans, time would diſcover whether the tide of popularity ran againſt the favourers or oppoſers of that, and other Acts of a ſimilar complexion.

LORD SUFFOLK, in favour of the Bill, ſaid, it was not meant entirely to deprive the New-Englanders of their Fiſhery; for the faith of Parliament would be pledged to reſtore the Fiſhery the inſtant it ſhould appear that the Americans had returned to their obedience

LORD RADNOR declared he never yet had been able to make up his mind on the affairs of America, ſo as to give his vote on either ſide of the queſtion; but what had fell from the laſt noble Lord had determined him to give his voice *againſt* the Bill. For if the Newfoundland Fiſhery was a moſt valuable branch of commerce to *this* nation, he could not be perſuaded to pledge his faith as a Lord of Parliament, for the ſurrender of that trade to the Americans.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, in reply to what fell from Lord Camden, ſaid, it could not be expected that Lord Chatham's conciliatory Bill ſhould paſs the Houſe, as it ſtruck at the repeal of no leſs than *nine* Acts of Parliament, ſome of which were money Bills. His Grace avowed himſelf the ſame ſtrenuous friend of America, however appearances might be againſt him. He wiſhed to ſee the period when the taxation of America would be diſpenſed with, as an amplitude of taxes was included in their purchaſe of Engliſh manufactures.

LORD ABINGDON ſaid that reaſon, juſtice, conſcience, principle and inſtinct, all prompted him to pronounce the Bill a moſt infernal and diabolic meaſure. How the Right Rev. Bench reconciled it to their conſciences, he was unable to conceive; for his part he put his truſt in the Almighty, and though he knew all he could ſay would avail nothing againſt a Miniſterial Majority, yet he cautioned the Lords againſt injuſtice, as in the judicial viſitation of Providence it generally fell heavy on the heads of thoſe who planned iniquity.

This cloſed the debate, and on a diviſion the numbers ſtood thus, for the Bill, 104; againſt the Bill, 29.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 30th of April, from the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named *Daniel Shanaban*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, is about 24 years of age, a thick chunky fellow, has a ſcar on his forehead, a down look when ſpoke to, ſpeaks with the brogue on his tongue; had on, when he went away, a light coloured coat, and jacket ſomewhat lighter than the coat, home made, metal buttons, ſtriped trowſers, old ſhoes, half ſoaled, braſs buckles, not fellows, an old wool hat, keeps his hair tied behind; ſuppoſed to be gone along with him one Martyn Cravan, had on a fuſtian coat and jacket, an under jacket ſtriped red and white, black worſted breeches; a thick chunky fellow. It is ſuppoſed they will change their clothes and their names. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ MATTHEW M'CLING.

New-Caſtle, April 19, 1775.

On the 11th day of May next will be expoſed to ſale, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

TWO lots or pieces of land, at Chriſtiana Bridge, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana Creek, one of which is now in the tenure of Hannah Lewden, and James Read.

And on the 12th day of the ſame month will be ſold by public vendue, a piece or parcel of cripple, ſituate in New-Caſtle Hundred, about one mile from the town of New-Caſtle, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Ann Clay, and others, containing 20 acres, being part of the real eſtate of John Eves, deceaſed. Attendance will be given at the houſe of James Read, at Chriſtiana Bridge, and Robert Bail, in New-Caſtle, on ſaid day, by John Lewden, Adminiſtrator of ſaid deceaſed, or his Attorney.

By order of the Orphans Court,

RICHARD M'WILLIAM, Clerk.

N. B. The land at Chriſtiana Bridge may be divided into ſeveral lots, ſuitable for landing places, ſtore houſes, &c. ¶

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia, on the 16th day of May next, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

A VALUABLE tract of unimproved LAND in the townſhip of Blockley, between 6 and 7 miles from the city; the ſoil appears to be good, having great plenty of black oak, hickory, cheſtnut, and other timber; there are two ſtreams of water upon it, whereon might be erected a fulling-mill, or other water works; the public road from Philadelphia to Haverford and Newtown paſſes through it; it has the advantage of a good ſpring, and ſome meadow may be made.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed reſpecting the title and terms of ſale, by applying to ANDREW ALLEN, Eſq; in Philadelphia. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, that they are requeſted to meet at the Houſe of JOSEPH HAIGHT, in the City of Burlington, on Thurſday, the 11th of May next, at 11 o' Clock in the Forenoon, to conſider of and proceed on particular Buſineſs which will be then laid before them. *By Order of the Preſident,*

April 24, 1775. § DANIEL ELLIS, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

May 17, 1775. NUMB. 2421.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PHILADELPHIA.

SWEET OIL, in Quarter Caſks and Half Boxes; ſoft ſhelled Almonds, Walnuts, Jamaica Spirit, Sugar, old Liſbon Wine, of an excellent Quality; Brimſtone, by the Hogſhead, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

JOSEPH VANDERGRIFF,

At the CROSS KEYS, the Corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has lately erected a LIVERY STABLE and CARRIAGE HOUSE, on Dock-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, near the City Tavern, having Conveniency for ſixty Horſes. He hopes to give Satisfaction to thoſe that will favour him with their Cuſtom, and will gratefully acknowledge their Favours. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an indented SERVANT GIRL, who has beween 3 and 4 Years to ſerve; ſhe will ſuit very well for the Country, and will be ſold at a reaſonable Price. Enquire of OWEN BIDDLE.

FOR SALE,

A PLEASANT RETREAT, where the Subſcriber now lives, on the Bank of Delaware, in the City of Burlington.----The premiſes conſiſt of ſeveral lots of ground, on one of which is erected a good two ſtory brick houſe, about 47 feet in front and 35 feet in depth, has 4 rooms on the firſt floor and ſix on the ſecond, five of which are handſome chambers; contiguous to the houſe there is a neat milk-houſe, barn, ſtables, cow-houſes, and ſundry other uſeful buildings; alſo two gardens, well improved with a curious collection of choice fruit, ſuch as pears, plumbs, cherries, apricots, peaches, &c. This lot is 200 feet front on Delaware, extends back to Pearl-ſtreet, and is encloſed with a cedar board fence. One other lot, near the aforeſaid lot, contains one acre and a half, the chief of which is under good graſs, and has a large cyder-mill and ſcrew-preſs built upon it, with a houſe to cover them. The other land contains about 34 acres, ten of which is good meadow, ſix of orchard, and the reſidue plough land, which is alſo improved by an orchard of about 600 grafted apple-trees, that were planted this ſpring. Any perſon diſpoſed to buy the premiſes aforeſaid, or the houſe and part of the land, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will make the payments eaſy, upon his receiving ſecurity and intereſt for the principal.

Theſe. BENJAMIN SWETT.

TO avoid giving Offence, the MANAGERS of WICACOA MEADOWS thought it might be convenient to inform ſuch Owners, as are unacquainted, or have forgotten what the Fines are that our Company are ſubject to by Law, for Non-payment of Taxes or Aſſeſſments, by inſerting ſo much of the Law as relates thereto, to prevent as much as poſſible the Penalties for Non-compliance. ROBERT CORREY, Treaſurer.

"And in caſe any of the ſaid Owners, Occupiers, or Poſſeſſors aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay, or cauſe to be paid, to the Treaſurer aforeſaid, on the Days and Times aforeſaid, the ſeveral Sums of Money, which they reſpectively ought to pay or depoſite, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, they and each of them, ſo neglecting and refuſing, ſhall forfeit and pay to the ſaid Treaſurer the additional Sum of Two Pence for every Shilling unpaid, which they reſpectively ought to have paid, by the Direction of this Act; and afterwards ſhall, for every Three Months Neglect or Refuſal, in like Manner forfeit and pay to the Treaſurer for the Time being, the like Sum of Two Pence for every Shilling, which he, ſhe or they failed of paſſing on the Day or Time appointed, when they reſpectively ought to have paid, by Direction of this Act."

April 27, 1769. ¶

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, containing 326 acres or thereabouts, lying on both ſides the great road leading from Mount-holly to Burlington, Springfield, &c.----There are about 140 acres of upland cleared, 26 acres of meadow cleared, and near as much more may be made, the remainder well timbered, a great part of which is with good hickory.----There are on the ſaid premiſes a good brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on the lower floor, and fire-places in three of them, two rooms above, beſides a leanto adjoining the ſame, and a cellar under the whole; a good frame kitchen, with a well of good water near the door, and a pump in it; a good barn, and ſtabling ſufficient for 16 horſes, with a hay-houſe adjoining; a new ſtone ſmoke-houſe, and a gear-houſe lately repaired.----There is on ſaid tract one orchard of excellent natural fruit of about 100 trees, and another containing 300 trees, chiefly of grafted fruit; this orchard is little, if any, inferior to any orchard in the parts. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to *John Hooton*, living in *Arney's-Town*, or *Jaſper Moon*, in *Burlington*, who will ſhew the premiſes, and make known the terms. It is expected one half the purchaſe-money to be paid on ſigning the deed, the remainder may lay for many years upon paying intereſt. JOHN HOOTON, JASPER MOON.

N. B. If the above premiſes are not ſold by the firſt of *June*, they will be ſold by public vendue on that day, at the houſe of *Zachariah Roſſel*, in *Mount-holly*. *May* 16, 1775. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on Seventh-day, the 27th inſtant, at the dwelling-houſe of John Guyant, in Briſtol townſhip,

FIFTY ACRES of excellent WOODLAND, within 3 miles of the Borough of Briſtol, bounded by lands of Joſhua Headley, Benjamin Swain and Thomas Middleton, and the road leading to Oxford: The whole to be ſold together or in about ten acre lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. A draught of the ſaid land in ſeveral lots, as they are laid out, each accommodated by a road laid through the ſame, may be ſeen, and the terms of ſale made known, by applying to SARAH MARRIOTT, ANNA HUMBER, SARAH MARRIOTT, jun. or WILLIAM CANBY. *Fifth-Month* 10, 1775.

ALL thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN SHELLENBERG, lately deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts, within 6 Weeks from the Date hereof; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts, duly proved, to CHRISTIAN SNYDER, Adminiſtrator, living in Race-ſtreet. *May* 15, 1775. ¶

AFFIDAVITS and depoſitions relative to the commencement of the late hoſtilities in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, together with an ADDRESS *from the Provincial Convention of ſaid province, to the inhabitants of Great-Britain, tranſmitted to the* CONGRESS *now ſitting in this city, and publiſhed by their order.*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

WE Solomon Brown, Jonathan Loring, and Elijah Sanderſon; all of lawful age, and of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, do teſtify and declare, that on the evening of the 18th of April inſtant, being on the road between Concord and Lexington, and all of us mounted on horſes, we were about ten of the clock, ſuddenly ſurprized by nine perſons, whom we took to be regular officers, who rode up to us mounted and armed, each having a piſtol in his hand, and after putting piſtols to our breaſts, and ſeizing the bridles of our horſes, they ſwore that if we ſtirred another ſtep, we ſhould be all dead men, upon which we ſurrendered ourſelves; they detained us until two o'clock the next morning, in which time they ſearched and greatly abuſed us, having firſt enquired about the Magazine at Concord, whether any guards were poſted there, and whether the bridges were up, and ſaid four or five regiments of Regulars would be in poſſeſſion of the ſtores ſoon—they then brought us back to Lexington, cut the horſes bridles and girths, turned them looſe, and then left us. *Solomon Brown, Jonathan Loring, Elijah Sanderſon.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I Elijah Sanderſon, above named, do further teſtify and declare, that I was on Lexington common the morning of the 19th of April aforeſaid, having been diſmiſſed by the officers abovementioned, and ſaw a large body of regular troops advancing towards Lexington company, many of whom were then diſperſing—I heard one of the regulars whom I took to be an officer ſay, "damn them we will have them," and immediately the regulars ſhouted aloud, run and fired on the Lexington company, which did not fire a gun before the regulars diſcharged on them. Eight of the Lexington company were killed, while they were diſperſing, and at a conſiderable diſtance from each other, and many wounded, and although a ſpectator, I narrowly eſcaped with my life. *Elijah Sanderſon.*

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

I Thomas Rice Willard, of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that being in the houſe of Daniel Harrington, of ſaid Lexington, on the 19th inſtant, in the morning, about half an hour before ſunriſe, looked out at the window of ſaid houſe and ſaw (as I ſuppoſe) about 400 regulars, in one body, coming up the road, and marched towards the north part of the common, back of the meeting-houſe of ſaid Lexington, and as ſoon as ſaid regulars were againſt the eaſt end of the meeting-houſe, the commanding officer ſaid ſomething, what I know not, but upon that the regulars ran till they came within about 8 or 9 rods of about 100 of the militia of Lexington, who were collected on ſaid common, at which time the militia of Lexington diſperſed, then the officers made a huzza, and the private ſoldiers ſucceeded them: Directly after this an officer rode before the regulars, to the other ſide of the body, and hallooed after militia of ſaid Lexington, and ſaid, "lay down your arms, damn you, why don't you lay down your arms." And that there was not a gun fired till the militia of Lexington were diſperſed; and further ſaith not. *Thomas Rice Willard.*

Lexington, 25th of April, 1775.

Simon Winſhip, of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, New-England, being of lawful age, teſtifieth and ſaith, that on the 19th of April inſtant, about four o'clock in the morning, as he was paſſing the public road in ſaid Lexington, peaceably and unarmed, about two miles and an half diſtant from the meeting-houſe in ſaid Lexington, he was met by a body of the King's regular troops, and being ſtopt by ſome officers of ſaid troops, was commanded to diſmount; upon aſking why he muſt diſmount, he was obliged by force to quit his horſe, and ordered to march in the midſt of the body, and being examined whether he had been warning the minute men, he anſwered no, but had been out, and was then returning to his father's. Said Winſhip further teſtifies, that he marched with ſaid troops until he came within about half a quarter of a mile of ſaid meeting-houſe, where an officer commanded the troops to halt, and then to prime and load; this being done, the ſaid troops marched on till they came within a few rods of Captain Parker's company, who were partly collected on the place of parade; when ſaid Winſhip obſerved an officer at the head of ſaid troops flouriſhing his ſword, and with a loud voice giving the word fire, fire, which was inſtantly followed by a diſcharge of arms from ſaid regular troops; and ſaid Winſhip is poſitive and in the moſt ſolemn manner declares, that there was no diſcharge of arms on either ſide till the word fire was given by ſaid officer as above. *Simon Winſhip.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I John Parker, of lawful age, and commander of the militia in Lexington, do teſtify and declare, that on the 19th inſtant, in the morning, about one of the clock, being informed that there were a number of regular officers riding up and down the road, ſtopping and inſulting people as they paſſed the road; and alſo was informed, that a number of regular troops were on their march from Boſton, in order to take the province ſtores at Concord; ordered our militia to meet on the common in ſaid Lexington, to conſult what to do, and concluded not to be diſcovered, nor meddle or make with ſaid regular troops (if they ſhould approach) unleſs they ſhould inſult or moleſt us, and upon their ſudden approach I immediately ordered our militia to diſperſe, and not to fire; immediately ſaid troops made their appearance and ruſhed furiouſly, fired upon and killed 8 of our party, without receiving any provocation therefor from us. *John Parker.*

Lexington, April 24, 1775.

I John Robins, being of lawful age, do teſtify and ſay, that on the nineteenth inſtant, the company under the command of Capt. John Parker being drawn up (ſometime before ſunriſe) on the green or common, and I being in the front rank, there ſuddenly appeared a number of the King's troops, about a thouſand, as I thought, at the diſtance of about 60 or 70 yards from us, huzzaing, and on a quick pace towards us, with three officers in their front on horſeback, and on full gallop towards us, the foremoſt of which cried, "throw down your arms, ye villains, ye rebels," upon which ſaid company diſperſing, the foremoſt of the three officers ordered their men, ſaying, "fire, by God fire," at which moment we received a very heavy and cloſe fire from them, at which inſtant being wounded, I fell, and ſeveral of our men were ſhot dead by me; Captain Parker's men, I believe, had not then fired a gun: And further the deponent ſaith not. *John Robins.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

We Benjamin Tidd, of Lexington, and Joſeph Abbot, of Lincoln, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April inſtant, about 5 o'clock, being on Lexington common, and mounted on horſes, we ſaw a body of regular troops marching up to the Lexington company, which was then diſperſing, ſoon after the regulars fired firſt a few guns, which we took to be piſtols from ſome of the regulars who were mounted on horſes, and then the ſaid regulars fired a volley or two, before any guns were fired by the Lexington company; our horſes immediately ſtarted and we rode off, and further ſay not. *Benjamin Tidd, Joſeph Abbot.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

We Nathaniel Mullekin, Philip Ruſſell, Moſes Harrington, jun. Thomas and Daniel Harrington, William Grimes, William Tidd, Iſaac Haſtings, Jonas Stone, jun. James Wyman, Thaddeus Harrington, John Chandler, Joſhua Reed, jun. Joſeph Simonds, Phineas Smith, John Chandler, jun. Reuben Lock, Joel Viles, Nathan Reed, Samuel Tidd, Benjamin Locke, Thomas Winſhip, Simeon Snow, John Smith, Moſes Harrington, the 3d. Joſhua Reed, Ebenezer Parker, John Harrington, Enoch Willington, John Hormer, Iſaac Green, Phineas Stearns, Iſaac Durant and Thomas Headley, jun. all of lawful age, and inhabitants of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, do teſtify and declare, that on the 19th of April inſtant, about one or two o'clock in the morning, being informed that ſeveral officers of the regulars had the evening before been riding up and down the road, and had detained and inſulted the inhabitants paſſing the ſame: And alſo underſtanding that a body of regulars were marching from Boſton towards Concord, with intent (as it was ſuppoſed) to take the ſtores belonging to the colony in that town, we were alarmed, and having met at the place of our company's parade were diſmiſſed by our Captain, John Parker, for the preſent, with orders to be ready to attend at the beat of the drum—we further teſtify and declare that about 5 o'clock in the morning, hearing our drum beat, we proceeded towards the parade, and ſoon found that a large body of troops were marching towards us, ſome of our company were coming up to the parade, and others had reached it; at which time the company began to diſperſe; whilſt our backs were turned on the troops, we were fired on by them, and a number of our men were inſtantly killed and wounded—not a gun was fired by any perſon in our company on the regulars, to our knowledge, before they fired on us, and they continued firing until we had all made our eſcape.

Signed by each of the above Deponents.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

We Nathaniel Parkhurſt, Jonas Parker, John Munroe, jun. John Winſhip, Solomon Peirce, John Muzzy, Abnez Meeds, John Bridge, jun. Ebenezer Bowman, William Munroe, 3d. Micah Hager, Samuel Saunderſon, Samuel Haſtings, and James Brown, of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, and all of lawful age, do teſtify and ſay, that on the morning of the 19th of April inſtant, about one or two o'clock, being informed that a number of regular officers had been riding up and down the road the evening and night preceding, and that ſome of the inhabitants as they were paſſing had been inſulted by the officers, and ſtopped by them; and being alſo informed that the regular troops were on their march from Boſton, in order (as it was ſaid) to take the colony ſtores, then depoſited at Concord? We met on the parade of our company in this town; after the company had collected, we were ordered by Captain John Parker (who commanded us) to diſperſe for the preſent, and to be ready to attend the beat of the drum; and accordingly the company went into houſes near the place of parade. We further teſtify and ſay, that about 5 o'clock in the morning we attended the beat of our drum, and were formed on the parade—we were faced towards the regulars then marching up to us, and ſome of our company were coming to the parade with their backs towards the troops; and others on the parade began to diſperſe when the regulars fired on the company, before a gun was fired by any of our company on them; they killed 8 of our company, and wounded ſeveral, and continued their fire until we had all made our eſcape. *Signed by each of the above Deponents.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I Timothy Smith, of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, *May 5.*

Late on Wednesday night, Col. Carter Braxton arrived in town from a number of armed people, all men of property, led by Patrick Henry, Esq; on their march for this city, from the counties of Hanover, New Kent, and King William. The intent of their coming, we are well assured, is the general alarm spread over the country by the removal of the gunpowder from the public magazine, and to secure the treasury from a like catastrophe; as also to seize upon the person of his Majesty's Receiver General (then in this city) till either the gunpowder was restored, or a sum of money paid down to its value. Next morning Col. Braxton returned, with the Hon. Richard Corbin's bill of exchange for 320l. sterling; and at the same time, the inhabitants of this city engaging themselves to guard the public treasury, the Gentlemen dispersed yesterday afternoon, and are returned to their respective homes, perfectly satisfied with the success of their expedition. They had proceeded as far as Doncastle's, about 15 miles from town, where they were encamped to the number of 150 men and upwards, all well accoutred, and had a very martial appearance.

As soon as his Excellency the Governor received intelligence of the above armed force coming down, he dispatched a messenger to the Fowey man of war, now lying before York-town, and by 10 o'clock yesterday morning a detachment of 40 sailors and marines belonging to that ship, under the command of Capt. Stretch, arrived at the palace; they did not march through the main street, but were led through the Governor's park.

The town of York, we are well informed, was threatened with a cannonade from his Majesty's ship Fowey, by her commander, if the inhabitants presumed to molest the troops in their landing, or on their march to this city. They are now at the palace; how long they will stay is uncertain.

Upwards of 100 of the citizens last night guarded the public treasury, and patrolled the streets.

This morning a warrant was issued to search certain houses for arms, suspected to have been taken out of the magazine in this city, a considerable number being missing; but the officer, we hear, has not been able to find any.

The Right Hon. the Countess of Dunmore, with all the Governor's family, are now on board the Fowey man of war.

At a Council held at the Palace, May 2, 1775; present his Excellency the Governor, Thomas Nelson, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wormeley, *jun. Esquires*, John Camm, *Clerk, and* John Page, *Esq;*

The GOVERNOR *was pleased to address himself to the* BOARD *in the following manner:*

GENTLEMEN,

COMMOTIONS and insurrections have suddenly been excited among the people, which threaten the very existence of his Majesty's government in this colony; and no other cause is assigned for such dangerous measures than that the gunpowder which had, some time past, been brought from on board one of the King's ships, to which it belonged, and was deposited in the magazine of this city, hath been removed, which, it is known, was done by my order, to whom, under the constitutional right of the Crown, which I represent, the custody and disposal of all public stores of arms and ammunition alone belong; and, whether I acted in this matter (as my indispensible duty required) to anticipate the malevolent designs of the enemies of order and government, or to prevent the attempts of any enterprising Negroes, the powder being still as ready and convenient for being distributed for the defence of the country, upon any emergency, as it was before, which I have publicly engaged to do, the expediency of the step I have taken is equally manifest: And therefore, it must be evident that the same headstrong and designing people, who have already but too successfully employed their artifices in deluding his Majesty's faithful subjects, and in seducing them from their duty and allegiance, have seized this entirely groundless subject of complaint, only to inflame afresh, and to precipitate as many as possible of the unwary into acts, which, involving them in the same guilt, their corrupters think may bind them to the same plans and schemes, which are unquestionably meditated in this colony, for subverting the present, and erecting a new, form of government.

Induced by an unaffected regard for the general welfare of the people, whom I have had the honour of governing, as well as actuated by duty and zeal in the service of his Majesty, I call upon you, his Council in this colony, for your advice upon this pressing occasion, and I submit to you whether a proclamation should not issue conformable to what I have now suggested; and, before our fellow subjects abandon themselves totally to extremities, which must inevitably draw down an accumulation of every human misery upon their unhappy country, to warn them of their danger, to remind them of the sacred oaths of allegiance which they have taken, and to call up in their breasts that loyalty and affection, which, upon so many occasions, have been professed by them to their King, their lawful Sovereign; and farther, to urge and exhort, in particular, those whose criminal proceedings on this occasion have been, and are still so alarming, to return to their duty, and a due obedience to the laws; and, in general, all persons whatsoever to rely upon the goodness and tenderness of our most gracious Sovereign to all his subjects equally, and upon the wisdom of his councils for a redress of all their real grievances, which redress can only be obtained by constitutional applications; and lastly, to enjoin all orders of people to submit, as becomes good subjects, to the legal authority of their government, in the protection of which their own happiness is most interested.

The Council thereupon acquainted his Excellency, that as the matters he had been pleased to communicate to them were of the greatest consequence, they desired time to deliberate thereon till the next day.

At a Council held at the Palace, May 3, 1775; present his Excellency the Governor, Thomas Nelson, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wormeley, *junior, Esquires*, John Camm, *Clerk, and* John Page, *Esq;*

The Board, resuming the consideration of the subject laid before them yesterday by the Governor, advised him to issue the following proclamation, and the same was ordered accordingly.

VIRGINIA, *to wit.*

WHEREAS there is too much reason to suppose that some persons, in different parts of this colony, are disaffected to his Majesty's government, and, by their weight and credit with the people, are endeavouring to bring the country into such a situation, as to afford them the fairest prospect of effecting a change in the form of it, covering their wicked designs under the specious appearance of defending their liberties, and have taken advantage of the unhappy ferment, which themselves have raised in the minds of their fellow subjects, in prosecution of their dangerous designs, to oppose the most undoubted prerogative of the King, which in a late instance I thought it expedient to exert, by removing on board his Majesty's ship the Fowey a small quantity of gunpowder, belonging to his Majesty, from the magazine in this city: I have thought fit, by advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this my proclamation, with a view of undeceiving the deluded, and of exposing to the unwary the destruction into which they may be precipitated, if they suffer themselves to be longer guided by such infatuated counsels.

Although I consider myself, under the authority of the crown, the only constitutional judge in what manner the munition, provided for the protection of the people of this government, is to be disposed of for that end, yet, for effecting the salutary objects of this proclamation, and removing from the minds of his Majesty's subjects the groundless suspicions they have imbibed, I think proper to declare, that the apprehensions which seemed to prevail throughout this whole country, of an intended insurrection of the slaves, who had been seen in large numbers, in the night-time, about the magazine, and my knowledge of its being a very insecure depository, were my inducements to that measure; and I chose the night as the propereſt season, because I knew the temper of the times, and the misinterpretations of my design which would be apt to prevail, if the thing should be known. Acting under these motives, I certainly rather deserve the thanks of the country than their reproaches. But, whenever the present ferment shall subside, and it shall become necessary to put arms into the hands of the militia, for the defence of the people against a foreign enemy, or intestine insurgents, I shall be as ready, as on a late occasion, to exert my best abilities in the service of the country. In the mean time, as it is indispensably necessary to maintain order, and the authority of the laws, and thereby the dignity of his Majesty's government, I exhort and require, in his Majesty's name, all his faithful subjects, to leave no expedient unessayed which may tend to that happy end. Such as are not to be influenced by the love of order, for its own sake, and the blessings it is always productive of, would do well to consider the internal weakness of this colony, as well as the dangers to which it is exposed from a savage enemy; who, from the most recent advices I have received from the frontier inhabitants, are ready to renew their hostilities against the people of this country. But as, on the one hand, nothing can justify men, without proper authority, in a rapid recurrence to arms, nothing excuse resistance to the executive power in the due enforcement of law, so, on the other, nothing but such resistance, and outrageous proceedings, shall ever compel me to avail myself of any means that may carry the appearance of severity.

Anxious to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country, and to induce a firmer reliance on the goodness and tenderness of our most gracious Sovereign to all his subjects equally, and on the wisdom of his councils for a redress of their real grievances, which can only be obtained by loyal and constitutional applications, I again call upon and require all his Majesty's liege subjects, and especially all Magistrates and other officers, both civil and military, to exert themselves in removing the discontents, and suppressing the spirit of faction, which prevail among the people; that a dutiful submission to the laws of the land may be strictly observed, which shall ever be the rule of my conduct, as the interest and happiness of this dominion ever have been, and shall continue to be, the objects of my administration.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, *the 3d day of May, 1775, and in the fifteenth year of his Majesty's reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

Capt. Prince from St. Eustatia, informs us, That there are two English Men of War cruizing off that Island.

Yesterday Morning Capt. Thomson arrived here from Cadiz, by whom we have the following Extracts, viz.

Cadiz, March 25, 1775. "Our Sales for American Produce has been at a Stand for some Time past, as the King has taken up all the Shipping for a secret Expedition he has on Foot, supposed against the Coast of Barbary."

Another Letter of the same Date says, "Shipping here are in great Demand, and great Preparations for War are making; and an Embargo is laid on all Spanish Vessels, which the King is taking into his Service."

We hear the important Passes of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga, are taken Possession of by a Number of Provincials from Connecticut, in order to prevent the Canadians and Indians from making Incursions into the New-England Provinces; but by a Letter from Hartford, of the 7th Instant, we hear Governor Carleton had dispatched a Number of Regulars from Canada, and reinforced those Garrisons; however Col. Arnold who commanded the Provincial Party, was determined to proceed at all Events, as he expected a Reinforcement on his March.

The Martial Spirit diffused through this Province at this Juncture is almost beyond Conception; many new Companies have been already raised in this City, and several more are in Contemplation, most of them are in very neat Uniforms; much of their Time is spent in perfecting themselves in the Manual Exercise, and several of them are already so compleat as to vie with the best Veterans.

The following is a Copy of a Circular Letter from our General Committee of Association, to the other Colonies.

GENTLEMEN, *New-York, May 5, 1775.*

AT a Time when the most vigorous Exertions are absolutely necessary for the Defence of American Liberty against the Depredations of Ministerial Power; and the Blood of our Brethren in the Massachusetts has been actually shed, for daring to maintain the Rights of Englishmen; the Inhabitants of this City and County have, in the most explicit Manner, as you may perceive by the inclosed Association, resolved to stand and fall with the Freedom of the Continent.

We are confident that our Constituents are sincere in the strong Assurances they have given us, that while we continue in Office, they will be guided by our Advice and Direction. We have thought it necessary to advise the witholding Supplies from the British Fisheries on the American Coasts, and to cease all Exports to those Colonies which at this alarming Juncture refuse to unite in the common Cause. The Expediency of this Measure is too evident to need Elucidation, and will doubtless procure us many hearty Advocates in Britain for the Redress of our Grievances. Besides which, we have resolved to withold all Provisions and Necessaries from the Army and Navy at Boston.

Our late Committee of Observation thought proper to recommend the Appointment of a Provincial Congress; in Consequence of which our Constituents have chosen 21 Deputies to meet at this City, on the 22d Instant, those who may be appointed for that Purpose in the other Counties of this Colony. For your further Satisfaction on these Matters, we beg Leave to refer you to the inclosed Papers, to require you to communicate the Substance of this Information to your next Neighbours, and to assure you that in our Department we shall watch incessantly for the public Safety. *By Order of the Committee.*

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient, and Humble Servant.
HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

The following is a Copy of a Letter from our General Committee of Association to the Lord Mayor and Magistrates of London, sent by Capt. Lawrence, who sailed from hence the 6th Instant.

Committee-Chamber, New-York, May 5, 1775.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

DISTINGUISHED as you are by your noble Exertions in the Cause of Liberty, and deeply interested in the expiring Commerce of the Empire, you necessarily command the most respectful Attention. The general Committee of Association for the City and County of New-York, beg Leave therefore to address you, and the Capital of the British Empire, through its Magistrates, on the Subject of American Wrongs. Born to the bright Inheritance of English Freedom, the Inhabitants of this extensive Continent can never submit to the ignominious Yoke, nor move in the galling Fetters of Slavery: The Disposal of their own Property with perfect Spontaniety, and in a Manner wholly divested of every Appearance of Constraint, is their indefeasible Birthright. This exalted Blessing they are resolutely determined to defend with their Blood, and transfer it uncontaminated to their Posterity.

You will not then wonder at their early Jealousy of the Design to erect in this Land of Liberty, a Despotism scarcely to be parallelled in the Pages of Antiquity, or the Volumes of modern Times; a Despotism consisting in Power, assumed by the Representatives of a Part of his Majesty's Subjects, at their sovereign Will and Pleasure, to strip the Rest of their Property. And what are the Engines of Administration to execute this destructive Project? The Duty on Tea,—oppressive Restraints on the Commerce of the Colonies,—the Blockade of the Port of Boston,—the Change of internal Police in the Massachusetts and Quebec,—the Establishment of Popery in the latter,—the Extention of its bounds,—the Ruin of our Indian Commerce by Regulations calculated to aggrandize that arbitrary Government,—unconstitutional Admiralty Jurisdictions throughout the Colonies,—the Invasion of our Right to a Trial in the most capital Cases by a Jury of the Vicinage,—the horrid Contrivance to screen from Punishment the bloody Executioners of ministerial Vengeance,—and, not to mention the Rest of the black Catalogue of our Grievances, the hostile Operations of an Army who have already shed the Blood of our Countrymen. The Struggles excited by the detestable Stamp-Act, have so lately demonstrated to the World that the Americans will not be Slaves, that we stand astonished at the gross Impolicy of the Minister. Recent Experience had evinced that the Possessors of this extensive Continent would never submit to a Tax by Pretext of legislative Authority in Britain; Disguise therefore became the Expedient; in Pursuit of the same End Parliament declared their absolute Supremacy over the Colonies, and have already endeavoured to exercise that Supremacy in attempting to raise a Revenue under the specious Pretence of providing for their good Government and Defence. Administration to exhibit a Degree of Moderation, purely Ostensible and Delusory, while they withdrew their Hands from our most necessary Articles of Importation, determined with an eager Grasp to hold the Duty on Tea as a Badge of their taxative Power. Zealous, on our Part, for an indissoluble Union with the Parent State,—studious to promote the Glory and Happiness of the Empire,—and impressed with a just Sense of the Necessity of a controuling Authority, to regulate and harmonize the discordant commercial Interests of its various Parts, we chearfully submit to a Regulation of Commerce by the Legislature of the Parent State, excluding in its Nature every Idea of Taxation.

Whither therefore the present Machinations of arbitrary Power infallibly tend, you may easily judge; if unremittedly pursued, as they were inhumanly devised, they will, by a fatal Necessity, terminate in a total Dissolution of the Empire. The Subjects of this Country will not, we trust, be deluded by any Measures conciliatory in Appearance, while it is evident that the Minister aims at a solid Revenue to be raised by grievous and oppressive Acts of Parliament, and by Fleets and Armies employed to enforce their Execution. They never will, we believe, submit to an Auction in the Colonies for the more effectual Augmentation of the Revenue, by holding it up as a Temptation to them, that the highest Bidders shall enjoy the greatest Share of governmental Favour. This Plan, as it would tend to sow the Seeds of Discord, would be far more dangerous than hostile Force, in which we hope the King's Troops will ever be, as they have already been, unsuccessful. Instead of those unusual, extraordinary, and unconstitutional Modes of procuring Levies from the Subject, should his Majesty graciously be pleased, upon suitable Emergencies, to make Requisitions in ancient Form, the Colonies have expressed their Willingness to contribute to the Support of the Empire; but to contribute of their voluntary Gift as Englishmen: And when our unexampled Grievances are redressed, our Prince will find his American Subjects testifying, on all proper Occasions, by as ample Aids as their Circumstances will permit, the most unshaken Fidelity to their Sovereign, and inviolable Attachment to the Welfare of his Realm and Dominions.

Permit us further to assure you, that America is grown so irritable by Oppression, that the least Shock in any Part is, by the most powerful and sympathetic Affection, instantaneously felt through the whole Continent; that Pennsylvania, Maryland and New-York, have already stopped their Exports to the Fishing Islands, and those Colonies which at this dangerous Juncture have refused to unite with their Brethren in the Common Cause; and all Supplies to the Navy and Army at Boston; and that probably the Day is at Hand when our Continental Congress will totally shut up our Ports. The Minions of Power here may now inform Administration, if they can ever speak the Language of Truth, that this City is as one Man in the Cause of Liberty; that to this End our Inhabitants are almost unanimously bound by the inclosed Association;—that it is continually advancing to Perfection by additional Subscriptions;—that they are resolutely bent on supporting their Committee, and the intended Provincial and Continental Congresses;—that there is not the least Doubt of the Efficacy of their Example in the other Counties;—in short, that while the whole Continent are ardently wishing for Peace, on such Terms as can be acceded to by Englishmen, they are indefatigable in preparing for the last appeal. That such are the Language and Conduct of our Fellow-Citizens, will be further manifested by a Representation of the Lieutenant Governor

and Council, of the 1st Instant, to General Gage, at Boston, and to his Majesty's Ministers by the Packet. Assure yourselves, my Lord and Gentlemen, that we speak the real Sentiments of the confederated Colonies on the Continent, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, when we declare, that all the Horrors of a Civil War will never compel America to submit to Taxation by Authority of Parliament.

A sincere Regard to the public Weal and the Cause of Humanity, an hearty desire to spare the further Effusion of human Blood, our Loyalty to our Prince, and the Love we bear to all our Fellow-Subjects in his Majesty's Realm and Dominions, and a full Conviction of the warmest Attachment in the Capital of the Empire to the Cause of Justice and Liberty, have induced us to address you on this momentous Subject, confident that the same cogent Motives will induce the most vigorous Exertions of the City of London, to restore Union, mutual Confidence and Peace to the whole Empire.

[*Signed by* Isaac Low, *Chairman, and* 90 *Members of the Committee.*]

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

Saturday last the Honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to the 19th of June.

By the last ships from London we have an account, that on the 21st of March last *died* the Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esq; one of the Proprietaries of this province, and last survivor of all the children of its illustrious founder WILLIAM PENN, whose virtues as well as abilities he inherited in an eminent degree.

He was born March 8th, 1701-2, being a few months younger than our present *Charter of Privileges*, which he constantly declared himself desirous of preserving inviolable, as the great fundamental *Compact*, by which *all* ought to be bound. He had the principal direction of the affairs of this government for *half a century*, and saw such an increase of population, arts and improvements in it, as, during the like period, perhaps no man before him ever beheld in a country of his own. He rejoiced at the sight, was a kind landord, and gave a liberal, often a magnificent, encouragement to our various public institutions. The hospital, the college, our different libraries, and religious societies, can witness the truth of this. For he did not confine himself to sect or party; but, as became his station, and the genius of his father's benevolent policy, he professed himself a friend to *universal liberty*, and extended his bounty to all. In short, as the *grave*, which generally stops the tongue of flattery, should open the mouth of justice—we may be permitted to conclude his character by saying, that he was both "a *great* and a *good* man."

Extract from the proceedings of the Committee of Inspection for Kent County, on Delaware.

Dover, Tuesday, May 2, 1775. P. M.

THE Committee met by adjournment, when the following letter was laid before them by the President of the Committee of Correspondence for said County.

"I acknowledge to have wrote a piece (and did not sign it) since said to be an extract of a letter from Kent county, on Delaware, published in Humphreys's Ledger, No. 3. it was not dated from any place, and is some altered from the original. I folded it up, and directed the same to Joshua Fisher and Sons. I had no intention to have it published, and further let them know, the author thought best it should not be published, nor did I think they would. I am sincerely sorry I ever wrote it, as also for its being published, and hope I may be excused for this my first breach in this way, and I intend it shall be the last. ROBERT HOLLIDAY."

May 2, 1775.

To the Committee of Correspondence for Kent County on Delaware.

Resolved unanimously, That this be not satisfactory, and that Mr. Holliday be requested to attend the Committee at their next meeting, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, then to give further satisfaction for the gross misrepresentation of the people of this county, by said letter, from which an extract was published in Humphreys's Ledger.

Tuesday, May 9, P. M.

The Committee met according to adjournment, when Mr. Holliday appeared, and offered to make the necessary concessions for his conduct.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draw up Mr. Holliday's concessions in writing.

This being done, Mr. Holliday waited on the Committee with his concessions, drawn up in the form of an address, as follows.

To the COMMITTEE *of Inspection for Kent County, on Delaware.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"With sorrow and contrition for my weakness and folly, I confess myself the author of the letter, from which an extract was published in the third number of Humphreys's Ledger, said to be from Kent county, on Delaware; but at the same time do declare, it was published without my consent, and not without some alterations.

"I am now convinced the political sentiments therein contained were founded in the grossest error; more especially that malignant insinuation, that "if the King's standard were now erected, nine out of ten would repair to it," could not have been suggested but from the deepest infatuation. True indeed it is, the people of this county have ever shewn a zealous attachment to his Majesty's person and government, and whenever he raised his standard in a just cause, were ready to flock to it; but let the severe account I now render to an injured people witness to the world, that none are more ready to oppose tyranny, or to be first in the cause of liberty, than the inhabitants of Kent county.

"Conscious that I can render no satisfaction adequate to the injury done my country, I can only beg the forgiveness of my countrymen upon those principles of humanity, which may induce them to consider the frailty of human nature. And I do profess and promise, that I will never again oppose those laudable measures, necessarily adopted by my countrymen for the preservation of American freedom, but will co-operate with them to the utmost of my abilities, in their virtuous struggle for liberty, so far as is consistent with my religious principles.

May 9, 1775. ROBERT HOLLIDAY."

Voted, Satisfactory.

Published by order of the Committee,

THOMAS NIXON, jun. Clerk.

At a meeting of the Committee for the county of Chester, at the borough of Chester, May 15, 1775, ANTHONY WAYNE, *Esq; in the Chair, the following Resolves were made, viz.*

WHEREAS the British Parliament, instead of hearing our just complaints, or shewing the least regard to the dutiful and loyal petition of the late Continental Congress in behalf of America, have proceeded to fresh acts of tyranny and oppression, which, added to an address of both Lords and Commons to his Majesty, declaring the inhabitants of the province of Massachusetts-Bay to be in a state of open rebellion, and several of the other Colonies encouragers of the same, have introduced the soldiery under the command of General Gage, at Boston, to commence a civil war, by wantonly firing upon and murdering a number of the inhabitants of that province.———And whereas the said address militates equally against all the inhabitants of the other Colonies, who have the virtue to refuse obedience to laws and measures destructive to the best rights and liberties of America, which, if suffered to take effect, must inevitably reduce these Colonies to a state of abject slavery, from which, in all probability, no human efforts would ever be able to rescue them; and although we will not yield to any of our fellow subjects, in point of duty and loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, yet we cannot be so far negligent of our own happiness, as totally to neglect providing for our common safety.

Therefore Resolved unanimously, 1st. That it is the indispensible duty of all the freemen of this county, immediately to form and enter into Associations, for the purpose of learning the military art. And that they provide themselves with proper arms and ammunition to be ready in case of emergency to defend our liberty, property and lives, against all attempts to deprive us of them. And we solemnly engage to promote such Associations to the utmost of our power.

2d. *Resolved, nem. con.* That no powder be expended in this county, except on emergent occasions, and the store and shop-keepers are requested not to dispose of any, except to some one or more of this Committee, who are ordered to purchase the same.

3d. *Resolved, nem. con.* That this Committee, confiding in the wisdom and virtue of the Continental Congress, now sitting in Philadelphia, will adopt, and use their utmost endeavours to carry into execution, all such measures as the said Congress shall recommend, for the preservation of American liberty.

4th. It is earnestly recommended to every subscriber in this county for the relief of the poor of Boston, that they immediately pay the same, as it is much wanted for the benevolent purposes intended.

5th. *Resolved, nem. con.* That each member of this Committee will give his attendance at the borough of Chester on the 31st of this instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in order to consult the Justices, Grand-Jury, and Board of Commissioners and Assessors, on ways and means to procure a proper quantity of arms and ammunition, for the use of this county.

The Committee then adjourned to the time and place abovementioned. *By order of the Committee,*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Monday last Captain M'Ilvaine arrived here from Cork, which place he left the 4th of April. By him we learn, that the Transports were all ready for embarking three Regiments of Foot, and one of Horse, destined for America. On the 12th of April, in Lat. 45:49, Long. 36:33, he saw six Sail of Transports bound to America from England.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the following false reports have been industriously propagated with the malicious design of injuring my character with the Public, viz. "That I "had insulted the Delegates of the present Congress "at Bristol, and declared that they were an unlaw-"ful body of men, and that the Magistrates ought to "disperse them: And "That I have wrote letters to the "Ministry inimical to America." Now in justice to my own reputation, and that the good people of this province may not be deceived by such groundless falshoods, I do declare that these reports are malicious and without the least foundation: And that however easy it might have been to establish a correspondence with Administration, was I capable of entertaining a thought inimical to the country where all I hold dear and valuable is fixt, and where I am determined to spend the remainder of life, yet I have, neither directly nor indirectly, any such correspondence, nor ever wrote a sentiment to any man in Great-Britain, injurious to the Rights and Freedom of America, nor ever recommended any measure whatever to be pursued in respect to the present dispute between the two countries. And I do hereby call on the author or authors of these false reports to make good their malicious charges, or to take that shame to themselves, which such malevolence deserves.

All that I have to request of my Countrymen on this or the like occasions is, That they will deal with so much candor and justice towards me, as to discredit any malevolent reports, until the the authors shall exhibit some proof in support of their charges: And this I trust no good man will think unreasonable, as he cannot but be aware, that the most innocent may be condemned, unless this great rule of justice be observed.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

Trevose, May 12, 1775.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Nancy, T. Erwin, Sloop Elizabeth, S. Pearman, and Schooner Hetty, W. Stevens, Tortola. Schooner Lydia, J. Adams, Sloop Ranger, T. Bryan, Ship Peggy, E. Malibone, Brig Greyhound, C. Biddle, Hispaniola. Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Ship Duke of York, R. Torrens, Brig George, W. Simpson, Lisbon. Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Marseilles. Sloop Prudence, H. Norris, Schooner Betsey and Nancy, J. Poulton, Brig Unity, P. Flynn, Georgia. Schooner Polly, A. Joyne, Virginia. Ship Elizabeth, P. Byrne, Liverpool. Brig Jane, D. Kinnicott, Bristol. Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robinson, London. Sloop Two Brothers, R. Somersall, St. Kitts. Brig Nancy, B. Champlain, Gaudaloupe. Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Antigua. Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stansbury, Brig Harmony, W. Barber, Jamaica. Brig Polly, N. Coddington, Ship Saunders, C. Moore, R. Island. Sloop Industry, A. White, N. Carolina. Schooner Lloyd, J. Smith, S. Carolina, Brig Success, J. Wistcott, Virginia. Schooner Dispatch, B. Union, N. Providence. Sloop Sally, T. Albertson, N. York.

Outwards. *Brig Woodbridge, S. Pote, Ship Liberty, N. Morris, Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Falmouth. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenades. Brig Jane, D. Kinnicott, Schooner Susanna, J. Wilson, Ship Saunders, C. Moore, Lisbon. Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, Cadiz. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, Brig Betsey, J. Douglass, Jamaica. Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica. Brig Charlestown Packet, J. Barton, Lisbon. Schooner Nelly, M. Sunniman, St. Eustatia. Sloop Charles, J. Stacy, North-Carolina. Ship Jane, J. Mathie, Bristol. Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland. Ship Peggy, E. Mallibone, Londonderry.*

Cleared. *Brig Harmony, W. Barber, Schooner Delaware. R. Cooke, Lisbon. Sloop Peggy and Betsey, D. Ferguson, New-York. Brig Rebecca, E. Davis, Schooner Betsey, S. Decatur, Brig Betsey, J. Douglass, Ship Eliza, G. Gowland, Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stansbury, Jamaica. Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados. Ship Woodmass, J. Henderson, Ship Jamison and Peggy, J. Ballentine, Falmouth. Schooner Polly, J. Allen, Sloop Industry, A. White, Schooner Hope, T. Forster, North-Carolina. Schooner Lively, H. Johnston, Ship Pennsylvania Packet, P. Osborne, London. Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica. Ship Hawke, J. Getsheus, Falmouth. Sloop Britannia, J. Yeomans, New-Jersey. Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia. Schooner Nelly, M. Cunniam, St. Lucia.*

THE Governor of Fort St. David's Fishery, at the Falls of Schuylkill, will attend on Friday next, at the Government-House, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. when it is expected the Members will be punctual in meeting, as some Matters of Importance will be laid before them. *May* 16, 1775.

City of Philadelphia, May 15, 1775.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

BEST FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per C.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per C.

White Bread	lb.	oz.	*Middl. Do.*	lb.	oz.	*Rye Do.*	lb.	oz.
1d. loaf, is	0	7½	1d. loaf, is	0	8½	1d. loaf, is	0	11
2d. ditto,	0	14¾	2d. ditto,	1	0¾	2d. ditto	1	6¼
4d. ditto,	1	13½	4d. ditto,	2	1½	4d. ditto	2	12½
8d. ditto,	3	11	8d. ditto,	4	3	8d. ditto	5	9
12d. ditto,	5	8½	12d. ditto,	6	4½	12d. ditto	8	6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, *Mayor*,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
SAMUEL POWELL.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 27th day of May inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Thomas Musbett, on the five mile round, All the estate for life of Thomas James, of and in a certain elegant brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto appertaining, containing 12½ acres and 30 perches; situate on the westerly side of Passyunk road, nearly opposite Turner's lane; bounded by ground of Jonathan Shoemaker, John Lenner, and others; late the property of the said James; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 29th day of May inst. on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, A certain messuage or tenement, ball-alley and other improvements, and lot of piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Plumb-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the District of Southwark, containing in front 36 feet, and in depth 90 feet; bounded by ground of William Morris, and others; subject to a groundrent of 6*l.* currency, per annum; late the estate of James Brenn; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of James Nevill, the Sign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties, All the estate, right, title, interest, the possession, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, of a certain Jacob Maag, of and in a certain messuage, tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Second street continued beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in front about 16 feet, and in depth about 120 feet; bounded by ground of William Coates; subject to a groundrent of 5*l.* 12*s.* currency, per annum; late the property of the said Maag; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

WANTED to HIRE,

A MAN SERVANT, white or black, who has been used to wait upon Table, and is willing to do other House-work necessary in a Family, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the 4th of this inst. May, a large red COW; she has a broad Neck, her right Ear slit, and has remarkable large Teats. Whoever takes up said COW, and brings her to the Owner, shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, paid by REINHARD CAHMER, Brewer, in the Northern Liberties, between Vine and Wood-streets, in Brewer's-Alley, Philadelphia. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers living in Back Creek Settlement, in Berkeley county, Virginia, the 7th day of May, two native Irish servant men, one named James Murphy, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, slim made, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, his hair tied behind, turned up before, and cut short on the crown, speaks with the brogue; had on and took with him, two linen shirts, a half-worn blue cloth coat, no buttons on, a half-worn blue jacket, with white metal buttons on the breast, a silk and cotton jacket, striped white and yellow, half worn buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings half-worn, plain shoes and brass buckles; he has been a soldier, and understands the new exercise; it is probable he may change his clothes, as he is in company with the other, whose name is Patrick Coffe, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, of a sandy complexion, black curled hair, but it is thought he will cut it off and wear a light brown wig, with a short curl or buckle, combed down before, has a good countenance, and is bald; wore an English castor hat scolloped; also took with him, 3 linen shirts, a check ditto, and 4 stocks, a brass stock buckle, a suit of blue broadcloth, with basket buttons of the same colour, a pair of Irish buckskin breeches, the buttons covered, a pair of plated knee buckles; also took 4 pair of stockings, 3 whereof black worsted, the other of white cotton, all half-worn, 2 pair shoes, one whereof was new, and plain round copper buckles: This last mentioned servant speaks very thick, and when surprized can hardly be understood, and speaks with the brogue. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES FINLEY,

May 12, 1775. ‖ 6 w. ROBERT STEUART.

N. B. If the said servants should be taken in or near Philadelphia, the reward will be paid by William Graham, at the Sign of the Black Horse, in Market-street.

Fifth-Month 10th, 1775.

RUN away, *last night, from the subscriber, living in Maiden Creek township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, an Irish servant lad, named* FRANCIS KANE, *about 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair or sandy complexion, smooth faced, a little freckled, light brown hair, the fore part combed back, accounts himself a scholar; had on a mealy hat, and light coloured home made cloth jacket, with cuffs, an old Russia linen shirt, check trowsers, yarn stockings, half-worn neats-leather shoes, and brass buckles, this country made. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by*

¶ JAMES STARR.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber, on Thursday, the 11th of this instant May, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands high, with a small star in her forehead, one of her hind feet white, paces and trots, full of courage. Whoever takes up and secures the mare and thief, if stolen and the thief convicted, shall have the above reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS reward for the Mare only, paid by JOHN STALL, Coach-maker, in Walnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Christiana Hundred, New-Castle county, a small light bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has a small star in his forehead, and a lump on the near knee joint. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. *April*, 1775. SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

FOR THE ENSUING HARVEST.

SEVENTY DOZEN of SICKLES, warranted equally good to any in America, are ready for SALE, at the lowest Rates, at the Subscriber's Shop, in Fifth-street, about Halfway between Market and Arch-streets, opposite the Church Burying ground.

¶ JACOB ECKFELT.

England, being of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April inſtant, being at Lexington-common as a ſpectator, I ſaw a large body of regular troops marching up towards the Lexington company then diſperſing, and likewiſe ſaw the regular troops fire on the Lexington company, before the latter fired a gun; I immediately ran, and a volley was diſcharged at me, which put me in imminent danger of loſing my life: I ſoon returned to the common, and ſaw eight of the Lexington men who were killed, and lay bleeding at a conſiderable diſtance from each other, and ſeveral were wounded, and further ſaith not. *Timothy Smith.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

We Levy Mead and Levy Harrington, both of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, and of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April, being on Lexington common as ſpectators, we ſaw a large body of regular troops marching up towards the Lexington company, and ſome of the regulars on horſes, whom we took to be officers, fired a piſtol or two on the Lexington company, which was then diſperſing. Theſe were the firſt guns that were fired, and they were immediately followed by ſeveral vollies from the regulars, by which 8 men belonging to ſaid company were killed, and ſeveral wounded. *Levi Harrington, Levi Mead.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I William Draper, of lawful age, and an inhabitant of Colrain, in the county of Hampſhire, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, do teſtify and declare, that being on the parade of ſaid Lexington, April 19th inſtant, about half an hour before ſunriſe, the King's regular troops appeared at the meeting houſe of Lexington. Capt. Parker's company, who were drawn up back of ſaid meeting houſe on the parade, turned from ſaid troops making their eſcape by diſperſing, in the mean time, the regular troops made an huzza and ran towards Capt Parker's company who were diſperſing, and immediately after the huzza was made, the commanding officer of ſaid troops (as I took him) gave the command to the ſaid troops "fire! fire! damn you fire?" And immediately they fired before any of Capt. Parker's company fired, I then being within three or four rods of ſaid regular troops: And further ſay not. *William Draper.*

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

I Thomas Feſſenden, of lawful age, teſtify and declare, that being in a paſture near the meeting houſe at ſaid Lexington, on Wedneſday laſt, at about half an hour before ſunriſe, I ſaw a number of regular troops paſs ſpeedily by ſaid meeting houſe, on their way towards a company of militia of ſaid Lexington, who were aſſembled to the number of about 100 in a company, at the diſtance of 18 or 20 rods from ſaid meeting houſe, and after they had paſſed by ſaid meeting houſe, I ſaw three officers on horſeback advance to the front of ſaid regulars, when one of them being within ſix rods of the ſaid militia, cried out "diſperſe you rebels immediately;" on which he brandiſhed his ſword over his head three times, mean while the ſecond officer, who was about two rods behind him, fired a piſtol pointed at ſaid militia, and the regulars kept huzzaing till he had finiſhed brandiſhing his ſword, and when he had thus finiſhed brandiſhing his ſword he pointed it down towards ſaid militia, and immediately on which the ſaid regulars fired a volley at the militia, and then I ran off as faſt as I could, while they continued firing till I got out of their reach: I further teſtify that as ſoon as ever the officer cried "diſperſe you rebels," the ſaid company of militia diſperſed every way as faſt as they could, and while they were diſperſing the regulars kept firing at them inceſſantly, and further ſaith not.

Thomas Feſſenden.

Lincoln, April 23, 1773.

I John Bateman, belonging to the 52d regiment, commanded by Colonel Jones, on Wedneſday morning, on the 19th day of April inſtant, was in the party marching to Concord, being at Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, being nigh the meeting houſe in ſaid Lexington, there was a ſmall party of men gathered together in that place, when our ſaid troops marched by, and I teſtify and declare, that I heard the word of command given to the troops to fire, and ſome of ſaid troops did fire, and I ſaw one of ſaid ſmall party lay dead on the ground, nigh ſaid meeting-houſe; and I teſtify that I never heard any of the inhabitants ſo much as fire one gun on ſaid troops.

John Bateman.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

We John Hoar, John Whitehead, Abraham Garfield, Benjamin Munroe, Iſaac Parks, William Hoſmer, John Adams, Gregory Stone, all of Lincoln, in the county of Middleſex, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, all of lawful age, do teſtify and ſay, that on Wedneſday laſt we were aſſembled at Concord, in the morning of ſaid day, in conſequence of information received, that a brigade of regular troops were on their march to the ſaid town of Concord, who had killed ſix men at the town of Lexington; about an hour afterwards we ſaw them approaching, to the number, as we apprehended, of about 1200, on which we retreated to a hill about eighty rods back, and the ſaid troops then took poſſeſſion of the hill where we were firſt poſted; preſently after this we ſaw the troops moving towards the North-bridge, about one mile from the ſaid Concord meeting houſe, we then immediately went before them and paſſed the bridge juſt before a party of them, to the number of about 200, arrived; they there left about one half of their 200 at the bridge, and proceeded with the reſt towards Colonel Barrett's, about two miles from the ſaid bridge; we then ſeeing ſeveral fires in the town, thought the houſes in Concord were in danger, and marched towards the ſaid bridge, and the troops who were ſtationed there, obſerving our approach, marched back over the bridge, and then took up ſome of the planks; we then haſtened our march towards the bridge, and when we had got near the bridge they fired on our men, firſt three guns, one after the other, and then a conſiderable number more; and then, and not before (having orders from our commanding officers not to fire till we were fired upon) we fired upon the regulars, and they retreated. On their retreat through the town of Lexington to Charleſtown, they ravaged and deſtroyed private property, and burnt three houſes, one barn and one ſhop. *Signed by each of the above Deponents.*

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

We Nathan Barrot, Captain Jonathan Farrar, Joſeph Butler and Francis Wheeler, Lieutenants; John Barret, Enſign; John Brown, Silas Walker, Ephraim Melvin, Nathan Buttrick, Stephen Hoſmer, jun. Samuel Barrett, Thomas Jones, Joſeph Chandler, Peter Wheeler, Nathan Pierce and Edward Richardſon, all of Concord, in the county of Middleſex, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, of lawful age, teſtify and declare, that on Wedneſday, the 19th inſtant, about an hour after ſun-riſe, we aſſembled on a hill near the meeting-houſe in Concord aforeſaid, in conſequence of an information, that a number of regular troops had killed 6 of our countrymen at Lexington, and were on their march to ſaid Concord, and about an hour afterwards we ſaw them approaching, to the number, as we imagine, of about 1200, on which we retreated to a hill about 80 rods back, and the aforeſaid troops then took poſſeſſion of a hill where we were firſt poſted; preſently after this we ſaw them moving towards the North-bridge, about one mile from ſaid meeting-houſe, we then immediately went before them, and paſſed the bridge juſt before a party of them to the number of about 200 arrived; they there left about one half of theſe 200 at the bridge, and proceeded with the reſt towards Col. Barret's, about 2 miles from the ſaid bridge; we then ſeeing ſeveral fires in the town, thought our houſes were in danger, and immediately marched back towards ſaid bridge, and the troops who were ſtationed there obſerving our approach, marched back over the bridge, and then took up ſome of the planks; we then haſtened our ſteps towards the bridge, and when we had got near the bridge they fired on our men, firſt the guns, one after the other, and then a conſiderable number more, upon which, and not before (having orders from our commanding officer not to fire till we were fired upon) we fired upon the regulars, and they retreated. At Concord, and on their retreat through Lexington, they plundered many houſes, burnt three at Lexington, together with a ſhop and barn; and committed damage, more or leſs, to almoſt every houſe from Concord to Charleſtown.

Signed by each of the above Deponents.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

We, Joſeph Butler and Ephraim Melvin, do teſtify and declare, that when the regular troops fired upon our people at the North Bridge in Concord, as related in the foregoing depoſitions, they ſhot one, and we believe two, of our people, before we fired a ſingle gun at them.

Joſeph Butler, Ephraim Melvin.

Concord, April 23, 1775.

I Timothy Minot, jun. of Concord, on the 19th day of this inſt. April, after that I had heard of the regular troops firing upon Lexington men, and fearing that hoſtilities might be committed at Concord, thought it my incumbent duty to ſecure my family; after I had ſecured my family, ſometime after that returning towards my own dwelling, and finding that the bridge on the northern part of ſaid Concord was guarded by regular troops: Being a ſpectator of what had happened at ſaid bridge, declare, that the regular troops ſtationed on ſaid bridge, after they ſaw the men that were collected on the weſterly ſide of ſaid bridge, marched towards ſaid bridge, then the troops returned towards the eaſterly ſide of ſaid bridge, and formed themſelves as I thought for regular fight; after that they had fired one gun, then two or three more, before the men that were ſtationed on the weſterly part of ſaid bridge fired upon them. *Timothy Minot, jun.*

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

I James Barrett, of Concord, Colonel of a regiment of militia, in the county of Middleſex, do teſtify and ſay, that on Wedneſday morning laſt, about day break, I was informed of the approach of a number of the regular troops to the town of Concord, where were ſome magazines belonging to this province, when there was aſſembled ſome of the militia of this and the neighbouring towns, when I ordered them to march to the North-bridge (ſo called) which they had paſſed and were taking up: I ordered ſaid militia to march to ſaid bridge and paſs the ſame, but not to fire on the King's troops unleſs they were firſt fired upon. We advanced near ſaid bridge, when the ſaid troops fired upon our militia and killed two men dead on the ſpot, and wounded ſeveral others; which was the firſt firing of guns in the town of Concord, my detachment then returned the fire, which killed and wounded ſeveral of the King's troops.

James Barrett.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

We Bradbury Robinſon, Samuel Spring, Thaddeus Bancraft, all of Concord, and James Adams, of Lexington, of the county of Middleſex, all of lawful age, do teſtify and ſay, that on Wedneſday morning laſt, near ten o'clock, we ſaw near 100 of regular troops, being in the town of Concord, at the North-bridge in ſaid town (ſo called) and having paſſed the ſame they were taking up ſaid bridge, when about 300 of our militia were advancing toward ſaid bridge, in order to paſs ſaid bridge, when, without ſaying any thing to us, they diſcharged a number of guns on us, which killed two men dead on the ſpot, and wounded ſeveral others, when we returned the fire on them, which killed two of them, and wounded ſeveral; which was the beginning of hoſtilities in the town of Concord.

Signed by each of the above Deponents.

Concord, April 23, 1775.

I James Marr, of lawful age, teſtify and ſay, that in the evening of the 18th inſtant, I received orders from George Hutchinſon, Adjutant of the 4th regiment of the regular troops, ſtationed at Boſton, to prepare and march, to which order I attended, and marched to Concord, where I was ordered by an officer with about 100 men to guard a certain bridge there: While attending that ſervice a number of people came along in order as I ſuppoſe to croſs ſaid bridge; at which time a number of the regular troops firſt fired upon them. *James Marr.*

Medford, April 25, 1775.

I Edward Thoroton Gould, of his Majeſty's own regiment of foot, being of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the evening of the 18th inſtant, under the orders of Gen. Gage, I embarked with the light infantry and grenadiers of the line, commanded by Col. Smith, and landed on the marſhes of Cambridge, from whence we proceeded to Lexington; on our arrival at that place, we ſaw a body of provincial troops armed, to the number of about 60 or 70 men; on our approach they diſperſed, and ſoon after firing began, but which party fired firſt I cannot exactly ſay, as our troops ruſhed on, ſhouting, huzzaing, previous to the firing, which was continued by our troops ſo long as any of the provincials were to be ſeen. From thence we marched to Concord; on a hill, near the entrance of the town, we ſaw another body of provincials aſſembled, the light infantry companies were ordered up the hill to diſperſe them, on our approach they retreated towards Concord. The grenadiers continued the road under the hill towards the town; ſix companies of light infantry were ordered down to take poſſeſſion of the bridge which the provincials retreated over; the company I commanded was one, three companies of the above detachment went forward about two miles, in the mean time the provincial troops returned to the number of about 3 or 400, we drew up on the Concord ſide of the bridge, the provincials came down upon us, upon which we engaged, and gave the firſt fire: This was the firſt engagement after the one at Lexington. a continued firing from both parties laſted thro' the whole day; I myſelf was wounded at the attack of the bridge, and am now treated with the greateſt humanity, and taken all poſſible care of by the provincials at Medford.

Edward Thoroton Gould, Lieut. King's own Regt.

[*All the foregoing depoſitions are ſworn to before Juſtices of the Peace, and duly atteſted by Notaries Public.*]

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Water-Town, *April* 26, 1775.

To the Inhabitants of GREAT-BRITAIN.

FRIENDS and FELLOW SUBJECTS,

HOSTILITIES are at length commenced in this colony by the Troops under the Command of Gen. Gage, and it being of the greateſt importance, that an early true and authentic account of this inhuman proceeding ſhould be known to you, the Congreſs of this Colony have tranſmitted the ſame, and, from want of a Seſſion of the Honourable Continental Congreſs, think it proper to addreſs you on the alarming occaſion.

By the cleareſt Depoſitions relative to this tranſaction it will appear, that on the night preceding the nineteenth of April inſtant, a body of the King's Troops, under command of Colonel Smith, was ſecretly landed at Cambridge, with an apparent deſign to take or deſtroy the military and other ſtores provided for the defence of this Colony, and depoſited at Concord—that ſome inhabitants of the Colony on the night aforeſaid, whilſt travelling peaceably on the road between Boſton and Concord, were ſeized, and greatly abuſed by armed men, who appeared to be officers of General Gage's army—that the town of Lexington by theſe means was alarmed, and a company of the inhabitants muſtered on the occaſion—that the regular troops on their way to Concord marched into the ſaid town of Lexington, and the ſaid Company on their approach began to diſperſe—that, notwithſtanding this, the Regulars ruſhed on with great violence, and firſt began Hoſtilities by firing on ſaid Lexington company, whereby they killed eight and wounded ſeveral others—that the regulars continued their fire until thoſe of ſaid company, who were neither killed nor wounded, had made their eſcape—that Col. Smith, with the detachment, then marched to Concord, where a number of provincials were again fired on by the troops, two of them killed and ſeveral wounded, before the provincials fired on them—and that theſe hoſtile meaſures of the troops produced an engagement that laſted thro' the day; in which many of the provincials and more of the regular troops were killed and wounded.

To give a particular account of the ravages of the troops, as they retreated from Concord to Charleſtown, would be very difficult, if not impracticable; let it ſuffice to ſay, that a great number of the houſes on the road were plundered, and rendered unfit for uſe; ſeveral were burnt; women in child-bed were driven, by the ſoldiery, naked into the ſtreets; old men peaceably in their houſes were ſhot dead; and ſuch ſcenes exhibited as would diſgrace the annals of the moſt uncivilized nation.

Theſe, brethren, are marks of Miniſterial vengeance againſt this colony, for refuſing with her ſiſter colonies a ſubmiſſion to ſlavery; but they have not yet detached us from our royal Sovereign. We profeſs to be his loyal and dutiful ſubjects, and ſo hardly dealt with as we have been, are ſtill ready with our lives and fortunes to defend his perſon, family, crown and dignity. Nevertheleſs, to the perſecution and tyranny of his cruel Miniſtry we will not tamely ſubmit—appealing to Heaven for the juſtice of our cauſe, we determine to die or be free.

We cannot think that the Honour, Wiſdom and Valour of BRITONS will ſuffer them to be longer inactive ſpectators of meaſures, in which they themſelves are ſo deeply intereſted—Meaſures purſued in oppoſition to the ſolemn proteſts of many noble Lords, and expreſſed ſenſe of conſpicuous Commoners, whoſe knowledge and virtue have long characterized them as ſome of the greateſt men in the nation—Meaſures executing contrary to the intereſt, petitions, and reſolves of many large, reſpectable and opulent counties, cities and boroughs in Great-Britain—Meaſures highly incompatible with juſtice, but ſtill purſued with a ſpecious pretence of eaſing the nation of its burthens—Meaſures which, if ſucceſsful, muſt end in the ruin and ſlavery of Britain as well as the perſecuted American Colonies.

We ſincerely hope, that the Great Sovereign of the Univerſe, who hath ſo often appeared for the Engliſh Nation, will ſupport you in every rational and manly exertion with theſe colonies, for ſaving it from ruin, and that in a conſtitutional connection with the Mother Country, we ſhall ſoon be altogether a free and happy people.

Per Order,

JOSEPH WARREN, *Preſident, Pro. Tem.*

New-Caſtle, April 29, 1775.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward

FOR apprehending a runaway JOE, a likely young Negroe SLAVE, this country born, had leave in writing to go Mr. Andrew Yeatman's, in the upper part of Chriſtiana Hundred (with whom the ſaid JOE has lived for a number of years laſt paſt) on Saturday laſt, and was to return the Monday following, but has not yet come back to New-Caſtle; he is a light pale or yellow Negroe, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well proportioned and genteely made, has regular features and a good countenance; he is about 20 years of age; had on, or took with him from Yeatman's his late maſter, a brown drugget coat, with hair buttons, lined with a country coloured fluff, made of worſted and linen, the coat appears ſhort for him, as he has grown ſince it was made, a brown lincey jacket, buckſkin breeches, tied at the knees with ſtrings, and cut without ſeams between the thighs, two flaxen ſhirts, a red and white linen handkerchief, an old felt hat, a pair of brown yarn ſtockings, two pair of white thread ditto, one plain the other ribbed, one pair footed with brown thread, a pair of coarſe ſhoes, with hob nails, and a pair of half-worn pumps, with white metal buckles. He is unacquainted with the country, except in ſome parts of New-Caſtle and Cheſter counties; he was ſeen on the King's road between Wilmington and Cheſter, on Sunday, the 23d inſt. being the day after he went from New-Caſtle; as he is very artful, it is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to go to Philadelphia, New-York or Boſton, and will probably change his apparel, and endeavour to paſs for a freeman. The above reward will be paid, if he ſhould be taken 60 miles from the town of New-Caſtle, and brought home; *Four Pounds*, if at the diſtance of 40 miles; *Three Pounds*, if 30 miles; and *Two Pounds*, if 20 miles, and reaſonable charges (including the legal charge under the act of aſſembly) by JOHN THOMPSON. ‖ 7*ſ*6.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a SERVANT GIRL, about 14 Years of Age, who has 3½ Years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‖ 1 W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

May 24, 1775. NUMB. 2422.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS

HATH for ſale, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the following articles, imported laſt fall from London, Briſtol and Liverpool.---A good aſſortment of coarſe and ſuper BROADCLOTHS, 9-qr. 10-qr. and 11-qr. roſe blankets; foreſt cloths; kerſeys, blue and mixt Bath coatings, fine ſcarlet ditto; fine 6-qr. ſpotted ſwanſkin; green and mixt 6-qr. naps; ſtriped blanketting; ſcarlet, yellow and embolſſed flannel; ſuperfine white ditto; ſcarlet ſerge; ſtriped cotton linceys; blue, black, and cloth coloured hair pluſhes; 6-qr. and 7-qr. bed bunts; ſuperfine ⅞ and yard wide cotton checks; ¾ ſtripes, ſtriped hollands; a neat aſſortment of printed calicoes and cottons; beſt propatria and demy writing paper; Engliſh caſtor hats; a large aſſortment of beſt new faſhioned death head coat and veſt buttons, and needle-work ſurtout buttons, with twiſt to match; ſtriped and plain camblets; brown and purple dorſeteen; ſcarlet, pink, white, and cloth coloured calimancoes; cloth coloured and brown rattinets; blue, green, brown, and cloth coloured ſhalloons; ſcarlet, pink, green, and cloth coloured tammies; ſcarlet, pink, black, and blue damaſks; Venetian poplins; pink, blue, green, white, and cloth coloured durants; worſted ſtarrets, dayzettes, and barragon; black and blue ſerge denim; black everlaſting; crimſon, red, black, green, and deep blue moreens; blue and red copperplate furniture cottons and calicoes, handſome large patterns; 4 thread black breeches patterns; dove coloured, claret, blue and black velverets; ſtampt vellures; fine olive, black and claret coloured velvets; purple and blue ell wide perſians; pink, bluſh, blue and green ½ yard ditto; ſky blue pelong; cloth coloured India taffaty; white ſarſnet; ſhort cloth cloaks; fine and coarſe muſlins; book and ſprigged ditto; light coloured, blue and ſcarlet ſewing ſilk; black cravats; ſilk knee garters, of various colours; fine cloth coloured and green thread; Scots thread; ſhoe, coat, and quality binding; thread laces, bobbin; 2d. 4d. and 6d. ferrets; Holland and Mancheſter tape; horn combs, ſhirt and ſleeve buttons; a neat aſſortment of ribbons; marking canvas; pocket looking-glaſſes; braſs inkpots; ſpectacles ſet in horn rims; temple ſpectacles; metal and gilt buttons; neat red Morocco pocket-books, with inſtruments; a large aſſortment of Pinchbeck, ſteel, braſs, metal, and plated buckles; knives and forks, Barlow penknives; Hool's piſtol capt knives; twilled bagging; Crowley's London ſteel, No. 3; a general aſſortment of London pewter; beſt hard metal plates and oval diſhes; table ſpoons; pepper; childrens red Morocco ſhoes; mens and womens worſted hoſe; mens ſilk and worſted ditto; ſilk, cotton, and ſeerſuy romals; Barcelona handkerchiefs, white and coloured; womens worſted mitts, with a variety of other articles.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the Sign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, is now determined to ſell off his large aſſortment of GOODS, at the very loweſt rates for caſh, among which are,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and low priced BROADCLOTHS, with trimmings ſuitable, double milled drabs, Wiltons, brown German ſerges, coatings, naps, bearſkins, baizes, ſcarlet and red flannel, milled ſwanſkin, green rugs and blankets, Scotch carpeting, ruſſels, calimancoes, damaſks, durants, tammies, moreen, taborate, bird eye ſtuffs, mecklenburgh, camblets and camblettees, Scotch plaid, ſilk and worſted ſtuff for womens gowns, velverets, royal ribbs, white German cord, jeans, fuſtians, ſattinets, black jennet and laſting, ſilk ſtript damaſcus, bengal ſtripe, bengals and ſeerſuckers, black paduaſoys, taffaties, ſattins, peelongs, mantuas, perſians and farſnets, handkerchiefs of all ſorts, muſlins, cambricks, long and clear lawns and kentings, a neat aſſortment of chintz, cottons and calicoes, ſtampt linens, bed curtain patterns, Iriſh linens, Ruſſia ſheetings, ozenbrigs, brown, white and ſtript tickings, dowlaſs, table linen, beſt cotton checks, linen ditto, fine ſtript cotton holland and linen ſtripe; an aſſortment of hoſiery, viz. mens, womens, boys and girls worſted, ſilk and worſted, thread, cotton and ſilk hoſe; mens thread and worſted gloves, womens thread, cotton, worſted and ſilk mitts; mens, womens, boys, and girls leather gloves; womens and girls leather mitts; black and coloured four thread worſted and ſilk breeches patterns; cane, bone and fine ivory mounted fans; together with ſeveral articles of hardware, books and ſtationary, &c. which are too tedious to mention; likewiſe a large aſſortment of china, glaſs, queens ware and delph, plain, purple, and blue and white chimney tyles.

N. B. At the ſame place may be had American black lead Crucibles, and Starch by the keg.

All perſons indebted to him by bond or book account are requeſted to make immediate payment, which will prevent diſagreeable meaſures being purſued.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1775.

WHEREAS there is a new and convenient Ferry erected at the Foot of Callowhill-ſtreet, upon Delaware River, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, and kept by the Subſcriber, for the tranſporting of Paſſengers, Cattle and Carriages from thence to Cooper's Ferry, in New-Jerſey; and as fat horned Cattle are often brought from New-Jerſey, to land them there would be attended with leſs bad Conſequences than by landing them in the City, as Experience hath and will evince, I flatter myſelf the Public will embrace ſo favourable an Opportunity, as they can be tranſported at any Time or Tide, without the leaſt Communication or touching the Bar (particularly in Winter Time) and as Numbers of the Public who paſs through the Ferries of Schuylkill, have often occaſion to croſs the River Delaware, it lies in an exact Line for them to come through the Commons, and be tranſported directly, without having the Trouble of going through the Town, or meeting with Delays; any Perſon who will be kind enough to favour the Subſcriber with their Cuſtom, or Commands, will be duly executed, as he is ſupplied with every Accommodation becoming a Tavern, and Market People who will land their marketting there will have as good a Chance of ſelling as at any other Ferry, and what they cannot ſell will be ſent and brought to Market at the ſame Rate as at any other Ferry. JESSE WILLIAMSON.

WHEREAS a certain ELIJAH BARTLET, of Apoquinimy Hundred, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware, in a fraudulent manner, and without any conſideration for the ſame, hath obtained an obligation of the ſubſcriber, for a large ſum of money, when greatly intoxicated by ſtrong drink, as I am informed, being otherwiſe totally ignorant thereof; theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid obligation, as I am determined to diſpute the ſame whenever called on.

May 16, 1775. THOMAS COLLENS.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

NEW-JERSEY, May 16, 1775.

SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, ESQUIRE, *Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* New-Jerſey, *and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the ſame, &c. to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the ſaid Province, convened at* Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

THE ſole occaſion of my calling you together at this time is to lay before you a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, wiſely and humanely calculated to open a door for the reſtoration of that harmony between *Great-Britain* and her *American* Colonies on which their mutual welfare and happineſs ſo greatly depend.

This reſolution having already appeared in the public papers, and a great variety of interpretations put upon it, moſtly according to the different views and diſpoſitions by which men are actuated, and ſcarcely any having ſeen it in its proper light, I think I cannot, at this critical juncture, better anſwer the gracious purpoſes of his Majeſty, nor do my country more eſſential ſervice, than to lay before you as full an explanation of the occaſion, purport and intent of it, as is in my power. By this means you, and the good people you repreſent, will be enabled to judge for yourſelves how far you ought or ought not to acquieſce with the plan it contains, and what ſteps it will be prudent for you to take on this very important occaſion.

You will ſee in the King's anſwer to the joint addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament on the 7th of *February*, how much attention his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to give to the aſſurance held out in that addreſs, of the readineſs of Parliament to afford every juſt and reaſonable indulgence to the colonies, whenever they ſhould make a proper application on the ground of any real grievance they might have to complain of. This addreſs was accordingly ſoon after followed by the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons now laid before you. A circumſtance which afforded his Majeſty great ſatisfaction, as it gave room to hope for a happy effect, and would, at all events, ever remain an evidence of their juſtice and moderation, and manifeſt the temper which has accompanied their deliberations upon that queſtion, which has been the ſource of ſo much diſquiet to the King's ſubjects in *America*.

His Majeſty, ardently wiſhing to ſee a Reconciliation of the unhappy differences by every means through which it may be obtained, without prejudice to the juſt authority of Parliament, which his Majeſty will never ſuffer to be violated, has approved the reſolution of his faithful Commons, and has commanded it to be tranſmitted to the Governors of his colonies, not doubting that this happy diſpoſition, to comply with every juſt and reaſonable wiſh of the King's ſubjects in *America*, will meet with ſuch a return of duty and affection on their part, as will lead to a happy iſſue of the preſent diſpute, and to a re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquility on thoſe grounds of equity, juſtice and moderation, which this reſolution holds forth.

What has given the King the greater ſatisfaction in this reſolution, and the greater confidence in the good effects of it, is his having ſeen that, amidſt all the intemperance into which a people, jealous of their liberties, have been unfortunately miſled, they have nevertheleſs avowed the *juſtice*, the *equity*, and the *propriety* of ſubjects of the ſame ſtate contributing, according to their *abilities* and *ſituation*, to the *public burthens*, and this reſolution it is thought holds no propoſition beyond that.

It would probably be deemed unjuſt to ſuppoſe, that any of the King's ſubjects in the colonies can have ſo far forgot the benefits they have received from the parent ſtate, as not to acknowledge that it is to her ſupport, held forth at the expence of her blood and treaſure, that they principally owe that ſecurity which hath raiſed them to their preſent ſtate of opulence and importance. In this ſituation, therefore, juſtice requires that they ſhould, in return, contribute according to their reſpective abilities to the *common defence*; and their own welfare and intereſt demands that their *civil eſtabliſhment* ſhould be ſupported with a becoming dignity.

It has been the care, and it is the firm determination of Parliament, to ſee that both theſe ends are anſwered, and their wiſdom and moderation have ſuggeſted the propriety of leaving to each Colony to judge of the *ways* and *means* of making due proviſion for theſe purpoſes, reſerving to themſelves a diſcretionary power of approving what ſhall be offered.

The reſolution neither points out what the *civil eſtabliſhment* ſhould be, nor demands any *ſpecific ſum* in aid of the *public burthens*. In both theſe reſpects it leaves full ſcope for that juſtice and liberality which may be expected from colonies, that, under all their prejudices, have never been wanting in expreſſions of an affectionate attachment to the mother country, and a zealous regard for the general welfare of the *Britiſh* empire, and therefore the King truſts, that the proviſion they will engage to make for the ſupport of *civil government* will be adequate to the rank and ſtation of every neceſſary officer, and that the ſum to be given in contribution to the *common defence* will be offered on ſuch terms, and propoſed in ſuch a way, as to *increaſe* or *diminiſh* according as the public burthens of *Great-Britain* are from time to time *augmented* or *reduced*, in ſo far as thoſe burthens conſiſt of taxes and duties, which are *not* a ſecurity for the *national debt*.

By ſuch a mode of contribution, the colonies will have full ſecurity that they can never be required to tax themſelves, without Parliament's taxing the ſubjects in *Great-Britain* in *a far greater proportion*; and it may be relied upon that any propoſition of this nature made by any of the colonies, and accompanied with ſuch a ſtate of their faculties and ability, as may evince the *equity* of the propoſal, will be received with *every poſſible* INDULGENCE; provided it be at the ſame time unaccompanied with any *declarations*, and unmixed with any *claims*, which will make it impoſſible for the King, conſiſtently with his own dignity, or for Parliament, conſiſtently with their conſtitutional rights, to receive it. But it is not ſuppoſed that any of the colonies will, after this example of the temper and moderation of Parliament, adopt ſuch a conduct; on the contrary, the pleaſing hope is cheriſhed that the public peace will be reſtored, and that the colonies will enter into the conſideration of the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, with that calmneſs and deliberation which the importance of it demands, and with that good-will and inclination to a reconciliation, which are due to the candour and juſtice with which Parliament has taken up this buſineſs, and at once declared to the colonies what will be ultimately expected from them.

It has been already obſerved, that the King entirely approves the Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, and I have his Majeſty's commands to ſay, that a compliance therewith by the General Aſſembly of *New-Jerſey* will be moſt graciouſly conſidered by his Majeſty, not only as a teſtimony of their reverence for Parliament, but alſo as a mark of their duty and attachment to their Sovereign, who has no object nearer to his heart than the peace and proſperity of his ſubjects in every part of his dominions. At the ſame time, I muſt tell you, his Majeſty conſiders himſelf as bound by every tie to exert thoſe means the conſtitution has placed in his hands, for preſerving that conſtitution entire, and to reſiſt with firmneſs every attempt to violate the rights of Parliament, to diſtreſs and obſtruct the lawful commerce of his ſubjects, or to encourage in the colonies ideas of independence inconſiſtent with their connexion with *Great-Britain*.

Here, Gentlemen, you have a full and candid ſtate of the diſpoſition and expectations of his Majeſty and the Parliament. They require nothing of *America* but what the colonies have repeatedly profeſſed themſelves ready and willing to perform. A late Aſſembly of this province, in their petition to the King in 1766, expreſs themſelves thus, "As no danger can approach *Britain*, without giving us the moſt ſenſible alarm, ſo your Majeſty may be aſſured, that with filial duty we ſhall ever be ready to afford all the aſſiſtance in our power, and ſtand or fall with that kingdom, from which we boaſt our deſcent, and to which we are attached by the ſtrongeſt ties of duty, gratitude and affection." And, in a ſubſequent petition, they ſay, "*Very far* it is from our intentions to deny our *ſubordination* to that auguſt body (the Parliament) or our *dependance* on the kingdom of *Great-Britain*: In theſe connexions, and in the ſettlement of our liberties, under the auſpicious influence of your Royal Houſe, we know our happineſs conſiſts; and therefore to confirm thoſe connexions, and to ſtrengthen this ſettlement, is at once our intereſt, duty and delight."

Similar declarations have been repeatedly made in other colonies. The following Vote was paſſed in the Aſſembly of *Pennſylvania* many Years ago, *to wit*, "The Houſe taking into conſideration the *many taxes* their fellow ſubjects in *Great-Britain* are obliged to pay towards ſupporting the dignity of the crown, and defraying the *neceſſary* and *contingent charges* of government, and *willing* to demonſtrate the fidelity, loyalty and affection of the inhabitants of this province to our gracious Sovereign, by *bearing a ſhare of the burthen of our fellow ſubjects, proportionable to our circumſtances*, do, therefore, cheerfully and unanimouſly reſolve, That *Three Thouſand Pounds* be paid for the uſe of the King, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to be applied to ſuch uſes as he, in his royal wiſdom, ſhall think fit to direct and appoint." And the ſaid 3000 pounds was afterwards paid into his Majeſty's Exchequer by the Agent of the province accordingly.

Nor can I avoid mentioning what was done in the convention of Committees from every county in *Pennſylvania*, who met in *July* laſt, for the expreſs purpoſe of giving inſtructions to their Repreſentatives in Aſſembly on this very ſubject. Several of theſe inſtructions manifeſt ſuch a candour and liberality of ſentiment, ſuch juſt ideas of the importance of our connexion with *Great-Britain*, and point out ſo rational a method to be purſued for obtaining redreſs for the ſuppoſed grievances (previous to any attempts to diſtreſs the trade of that kingdom) that it is greatly to be regretted that the conduct of *America*, in a matter of ſuch vaſt importance to its future welfare, had not been regulated by the principles and advice they ſuggeſted. In thoſe inſtructions, ſpeaking of the powers Parliament had claimed and lately exerciſed, the convention ſay, "We are thoroughly convinced they will prove unfailing and plentiful ſources of diſſentions to our mother country and theſe colonies, unleſs *ſome expedients* can be adopted, to render her *ſecure* of receiving from us every emolument that can in juſtice and reaſon be expected, and ſecure us in our lives, properties, and an equitable ſhare of commerce. Mournfully revolving in our minds the *calamities*, that, ariſing from theſe *diſſentions*, will *moſt probably* fall on us and our children, we will now lay before you the *particular points* we requeſt of you to procure, if poſſible, to be finally decided; and the *meaſures* that appear to us *moſt likely* to produce ſuch a deſirable period of our diſtreſſes and dangers." Then, after enumerating the particular acts of Parliament which they conſider as grievances, and deſire to have repealed, they add, "In caſe of obtaining theſe terms, it is our opinion, that it will be reaſonable for the colonies to engage their obedience to the acts of Parliament, commonly called the acts of navigation, and to every other act of Parliament declared to have force, at this time, in theſe colonies, other than thoſe abovementioned, and to confirm ſuch ſtatutes by acts of the ſeveral Aſſemblies. It is alſo our opinion, that taking example from our mother coun-

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By Captain COLLINS, *arrived at Baltimore from London, and Captain* LAWRENCE, *arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, *March* 27.

IT is ſaid that the future eſtabliſhment for America is to conſiſt of ten thouſand foot, two regiments of light horſe, two battalions of artillery, and a complete hoſpital ſtaff.

March 28. The Houſe of Lords appointed Managers yeſterday, who held a conference with the Managers on the part of the Commons in the painted chamber, on the Newfoundland bill, when the corrections made by the Commons to the amendments of the ſaid bill as ſent from the Houſe of Lords were agreed to by their Lordſhips; which being reported by their Managers, the Houſe broke up without doing any other buſineſs; and his Majeſty is expected to-morrow to ſign the ſaid bill.

March 29. In the Lower Aſſembly on Monday night a motion was made, for a bill to ſuſpend the Boſton Port Act for three years; alſo for a bill to ſuſpend the act for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in Maſſachuſetts-Bay for two years, which motion paſſed in the negative without a diviſion.

A motion was alſo made, for leave to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the act for regulating the Government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay for three years. Paſſed in the negative.

A motion was likewiſe made, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders that Letters of Requiſition be written to the ſeveral provinces of America, to make proviſion for the defence and protection of the colonies, &c. and that his Majeſty will be pleaſed to order all ſuch addreſſes as he ſhall receive, in anſwer to ſuch requiſitions, to be laid before the Houſe. Paſſed in the negative.

A motion was made on Monday, in the Lower Aſſembly, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the better Regulation of the Poor, obſerving, that it was an object of the higheſt importance to the kingdom, and well deſerved the attention of the Houſe to every article in it, and to its whole progreſs. Leave being given, another member, with a ſhort introductory ſpeech, preſented the heads of a bill, for reference to a Committee.

The Earl of Briſtol having attended the King's levee on Monday laſt, and delivered up the key of the groom of the ſtole, belonging to his late brother, his Majeſty was pleaſed to deliver it to Lord Weymouth.

The late Earl of Briſtol died immenſely rich. He has left his brother (the preſent Earl) an eſtate worth almoſt twenty thouſand pounds per annum, beſides large legacies to many of his neareſt relations.

Lord Briſtol by his will has left his collection of medals to his Majeſty, valued at five thouſand pounds.

March 30. Yeſterday the Right Hon. Lord Weymouth kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's, on being appointed groom of the ſtole, in the room of the late Earl of Briſtol, and was inveſted with the gold key.

This day his Majeſty will go to the Houſe of Peers, and give the Royal aſſent to ſuch bills as are ready.

Yeſterday General Conway took the oaths and his ſeat in the Houſe of Commons as member for Bury St. Edmund's, in the room of the preſent Earl of Briſtol, called up to the Houſe of Peers.

Weſtminſter, April 1. This day's Gazette contains a proclamation of the States General of the United Provinces, prohibiting the exportation of warlike ſtores from Holland in Engliſh, foreign or Dutch ſhips, to the Britiſh plantations in America, for ſix months.

Yeſterday, at one o'clock, Mr. Lane, Mr. Molleſon, and Mr. Bridgen, from the Committee of North-American Merchants, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and preſented the petition of the merchants of the city of London, trading to North-America; which his Majeſty received very graciouſly.

It is ſtrongly reported in the city, that the Miniſtry have received, within theſe two days, ſome very alarming intelligence from the Ambaſſador at Berlin. It is alſo ſaid that his Pruſſian Majeſty has an eye upon Hanover till he is paid the three millions of ſubſidy, due to him ever ſince Lord Chatham went out of Adminiſtration, and which Lord Bute, who ſucceeded Lord Chatham, preremptorily refuſed to pay.

WORCESTER, May 10.

We hear that the maſter of a fiſhing ſchooner, who arrived at Marblehead laſt week, met on his voyage with the wreck of a Spaniſh galleon, out of which they ſaved and brought off with them the crew, a cheſt containing a large ſum in gold, and forty thouſand dollars.

We hear that the Senecas, one of the ſix nations of Indians, are determined to ſupport the Americans againſt the arbitrary exactions of the Britiſh Parliament, and, if deſired, will lend their help in this day of general diſtreſs, expecting if the colonies are ſubjected, they ſhall alſo fall a ſacrifice to the relentleſs fury of Great-Britain.

Some officers in the King's army, it is ſaid, have ſworn that the Americans fired firſt. Their method of cheating the Devil, we are told, has by ſome means been brought out. They produced three or four traitors to their God and country, born among us, whom they took with them; and they firſt fired on their countrymen, which was immediately followed by the regulars. It is alſo ſaid theſe wretches were dreſſed in ſoldiers cloathing.

CAMBRIDGE, May 12.

Copy of a Letter to his Excellency General GAGE, *from the Hon.* JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Eſq; Governor of his Majeſty's Colony of Connecticut, in behalf of the General Aſſembly of ſaid Colony.*

SIR, *Dated Hartford, April* 28, 1775.

THE alarming ſituation of public affairs in this country, and the late unfortunate tranſactions in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, have induced the General Aſſembly of this colony, now ſitting in this place, to appoint a Committee of their body to wait upon your Excellency, and to deſire me, in their name, to write to you relative to theſe very intereſting matters.

The inhabitants of this colony are intimately connected with the people of your province, and eſteem themſelves bound by the ſtrongeſt ties of friendſhip, as well as of common intereſt, to regard with attention whatever concerns them. You will not therefore be ſurpriſed that your firſt arrival at Boſton, with a body of his Majeſty's troops, for the declared purpoſe of carrying into execution certain acts of Parliament, which, in their apprehenſion, were unconſtitutional and oppreſſive, ſhould have given the good people of this colony a very juſt and general alarm; your ſubſequent proceedings in fortifying the town of Boſton, and other military preparations, greatly increaſed their apprehenſion for the ſafety of their friends and brethren; they could not be unconcerned ſpectators of their ſufferings in that which they eſteemed the common cauſe of this country; but the late hoſtile and ſecret inroads of ſome of the troops under your command into the heart of the country, and the violences they have committed, have driven them almoſt into a ſtate of deſperation. They feel now not only for their friends, but for themſelves, and their deareſt intereſts and connections. We wiſh not to exaggerate, we are not ſure of every part of our information; but, by the beſt intelligence that we have yet been able to obtain, the late tranſaction was a moſt unprovoked attack upon the lives and property of his Majeſty's ſubjects; and it is repreſented to us, that ſuch outrages have been committed as would diſgrace even barbarians, and much more Britons, ſo highly famed for humanity as well as bravery: It is feared therefore that we are devoted to deſtruction, and that you have it in command and intention, to ravage and deſolate the country. If this is not the caſe, permit us to aſk, Why have theſe outrages been committed? Why is the town of Boſton now ſhut up, and to what end are all the hoſtile preparations that are daily making, and why do we continually hear of freſh deſtinations of troops for this country? The people of this colony, you may rely upon it, abhor the idea of taking arms againſt the troops of their Sovereign, and dread nothing ſo much as the horrors of civil war; but at the ſame time we beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that as they apprehend themſelves juſtified by the principle of ſelf-defence, ſo they are moſt firmly reſolved to defend their rights and privileges to the laſt extremity; nor will they be reſtrained from giving aid to their brethren, if any unjuſtifiable attack is made upon them. Be ſo good, therefore, as to explain yourſelf upon this moſt important ſubject, as far as is conſiſtent with your duty to our common Sovereign. Is there no way to prevent this unhappy diſpute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative but abſolute ſubmiſſion, or the deſolations of war? By that humanity which conſtitutes ſo amiable a part of your character, for the honour of our Sovereign, and by the glory of the Britiſh empire, we intreat you to prevent it, if it be poſſible; ſurely it is to be hoped that the temperate wiſdom of the empire might, even yet, find expedients to reſtore peace, that ſo all parts of the empire may enjoy their particular rights, honours and immunities: Certainly this is an event moſt devoutly to be wiſhed for; and will it not be conſiſtent with your duty, to ſuſpend the operations of war on your part, and enable us on ours to quiet the minds of the people, at leaſt, till the reſult of ſome further deliberations may be known. The importance of the occaſion will, we doubt not, ſufficiently apologize for the earneſtneſs with which we addreſs you, and any ſeeming impropriety which may attend it, as well as induce you to give us the moſt explicit and favourable anſwer in your power. *I am, with great eſteem and reſpect, In behalf of the General Aſſembly, Sir, &c.*

(Signed) JON. TRUMBULL.

His Excellency THOMAS GAGE, *Eſq;*

His Excellency General GAGE's *Anſwer, to the foregoing Letter.*

SIR, Dated Boſton, May 3, 1775.

I Am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of April laſt, in behalf of the General Aſſembly of your colony, relative to the alarming ſituation of public affairs in this country, and the late tranſactions in this province: That this ſituation is greatly alarming, and that theſe tranſactions are truly unfortunate, are truths to be regretted by every friend to America, and by every well-wiſher for the peace, proſperity and happineſs of this province. The intimate connections and ſtrong ties of friendſhip, between the inhabitants of your colony and the deluded people of this province, cannot fail of inducing the former to interpoſe their good offices, to convince the latter of the impropriety of their paſt conduct, and to perſuade them to return to their allegiance, and to ſeek redreſs of any ſuppoſed grievances in thoſe decent and conſtitutional methods, in which alone they can hope to be ſucceſsful.

That troops ſhould be employed for the purpoſe of protecting the Magiſtrates in the execution of their duty, when oppoſed with violence, is not a new thing in the Engliſh or any other government: That any acts of the Britiſh Parliament are unconſtitutional or oppreſſive, I am not to ſuppoſe; if any ſuch there are, in the apprehenſion of the people of this province, it had been happy for them if they had ſought relief, only in the way which the conſtitution, their reaſon, and their intereſt pointed out.

You cannot wonder at my fortifying the town of Boſton, or making any other military preparations, when you are aſſured, that previous to my taking theſe ſteps, ſuch was the open threats, and ſuch the warlike preparations throughout this province, as rendered it my indiſpenſable duty to take every precaution in my power, for the protection of his Majeſty's troops under my command, againſt all hoſtile attempts. The intelligence you ſeem to have received, relative to the late excurſion of a body of troops into the country, is altogether injurious and contrary to the true ſtate of facts; the troops diſclaim, with indignation, the barbarous outrages of which they are accuſed, ſo contrary to their known humanity. I have taken the greateſt pains to diſcover if any were committed, and have found examples of their tenderneſs both to the young and the old, but no veſtige of cruelty or barbarity: It is very poſſible that in firing into houſes, from whence they were fired upon, that old people, women or children, may have ſuffered; but if any ſuch thing has happened, it was in their defence and undeſigned. I have no command to ravage and deſolate the country, and were it my intention, I have had pretence to begin it upon the ſea-ports, who are at the mercy of the fleet. For your better information I encloſe you a narrative of that affair, taken from gentlemen of indiſputable honour and veracity, who were eye-witneſſes of all the tranſactions of that day. The leaders here have taken pains to prevent any account of this affair getting abroad, but ſuch as they have thought proper to publiſh themſelves; and to that end the poſt has been ſtopped, the mails broke open, and letters taken out; and by theſe means the moſt injurious and inflammatory accounts have been ſpread throughout the continent, which has ſerved to deceive and inflame the minds of the people.

When the reſolves of the Provincial Congreſs breathed nothing but war, when thoſe two great and eſſential prerogatives of the King, the levying of troops, and diſpoſing of the public monies, were wreſted from him; and when magazines were forming by an aſſembly of men, unknown to the conſtitution, for the declared purpoſe of levying war againſt the King, you muſt acknowledge it was my duty, as it was the dictate of humanity, to prevent, if poſſible, the calamities of civil war, by deſtroying ſuch magazines.—This, and this alone, I attempted. You aſk why is the town of Boſton now ſhut up? I can only refer you, for an anſwer, to thoſe bodies of armed men who now ſurround the town, and prevent all acceſs to it. The hoſtile preparations you mention, are ſuch as the conduct of the people of this province has rendered it prudent to make, for the defence of thoſe under my command.

You aſſure me the people of your colony abhor the idea of taking arms againſt the troops of their Sovereign; I wiſh the people of this province, for their own ſakes, could make the ſame declaration. You enquire, is there no way to prevent this unhappy diſpute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative, but abſolute ſubmiſſion, or the deſolations of war? I anſwer, I hope there is; the King and Parliament ſeem to hold out terms of reconciliation, conſiſtent with the honour and intereſt of Great-Britain, and the rights and privileges of the colonies; they have mutually declared their readineſs to attend to any real grievances of the colonies, and to afford them every juſt and reaſonable indulgence, which ſhall, in a dutiful and conſtitutional manner, be laid before them; and his Majeſty adds, it is his ardent wiſh that this diſpoſition may have a happy effect on the temper and conduct of his ſubjects in America: I muſt add likewiſe the reſolution of the 27th February, on the grand diſpute of taxation and revenue, leaving it to the colonies to tax themſelves, under certain conditions; here is ſurely a foundation for an accommodation, to people who wiſh a reconciliation, rather than a deſtructive war, between countries ſo nearly connected by the ties of blood and intereſt; but I fear that the leaders of this province have been, and ſtill are, intent only on ſhedding blood.

I am much obliged by your favourable ſentiments of my perſonal character, and aſſure you, as it has been my conſtant wiſh and endeavour hitherto, ſo I ſhall long continue to exert my utmoſt efforts to protect all his Majeſty's liege ſubjects under my care, in their perſons and property. You aſk whether it will not be conſiſtent with my duty to ſuſpend the operations of war on my part? I have commenced no operations of war but defenſive; ſuch you cannot wiſh me to ſuſpend, while I am ſurrounded by an armed country, who have already begun, and threaten farther to proſecute an offenſive war, and are now violently depriving me, the King's troops, and many others of the King's ſubjects under my immediate protection, of all the conveniences and neceſſaries of life with which the country abounds; but it muſt quiet the minds of all reaſonable people, when I aſſure you, that I have no diſpoſition to injure or moleſt quiet and peaceable ſubjects; but on the contrary, ſhall eſteem it my greateſt happineſs to defend and protect them, againſt every ſpecies of violence and oppreſſion. I am, Sir, &c.

Hon. Gov. TRUMBULL. T. GAGE.

NEW-PORT, May 15.

A gentleman, who left Roxbury, near Boſton, on Wedneſday laſt, ſays, that juſt before he came away letters were received there from England, by a veſſel in a ſhort paſſage to Salem, one was dated the 3d, and the other the 9th of April; both of which gave an account, that moſt of the troops, which had been ſeveral times ordered to embark and countermanded, were, on account of the great diſturbances among the people, finally ſtopped.

The whole regiment of light dragoons, to a man, has refuſed to come over to fight againſt this country; this we have from a Gentleman who left Liverpool the 30th of March.

NEW-YORK, May 18.

In CONGRESS, *at* Philadelphia, *May* 15, 1775.

THE City and County of New-York having through Delegates applied to the Congreſs for their advice how to conduct themſelves with regard to the troops expected there, the Congreſs took the matter into their moſt ſerious deliberation, and came to the following reſolution:

"*That it be recommended for the preſent to the inhabitants of New-York, that if the troops which are expected ſhould arrive, the ſaid colony act on the defenſive, ſo long as may be conſiſtent with their ſafety and ſecurity: That the troops may be permitted to remain in the barracks, ſo long as they behave peaceably and quietly, but that they be not ſuffered to erect fortifications, or take any ſteps for cutting off the communication between the town and country; and that if they commit hoſtilities, or invade private property, the inhabitants ſhould defend themſelves, and their property, and repel force by force:—That the warlike ſtores be removed from the town:—That places of retreat, in caſe of neceſſity, be provided for the women and children of New-York; and a ſufficient number of men be embodied, and kept in conſtant readineſs for protecting the inhabitants from inſult and injury.*"

A true copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Gentlemen,

Incloſed, we ſend you the advice of the Congreſs, on the ſubject on which you requeſted it, and leſt the advice to remove the military ſtores might be conſtrued to extend to thoſe belonging to the Crown, we think it prudent to ſuggeſt to you, that the contrary conſtruction is the true one.

You would have received this advice before, had not ſundry circumſtances not material, or perhaps not proper to explain, concurred in deferring it till now.

We are, Gentlemen, Your humble ſervants,

James Duane, Francis Lewis, John Jay, Lewis Morris, Philip Livingſton, John Alſop.

Philadelphia, 16th May, 1775

By an expreſs which arrived here yeſterday morning from Watertown, we are informed, that the Aſia and another man of war ſailed with 3 or 4 companies for this place on the 11th inſtant. This intelligence was communicated, as we are told, at the requeſt of the Provincial Congreſs of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and agrees with the account received about two weeks ſince, of an expreſs being ſent from here to Gen. Gage, for a military force to preſerve order and good government amongſt us.

May 22. Friday night laſt, Capt. Reynolds arrived here from Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire: Laſt Monday, off Cape Anne, he was boarded by Capt. Greaves, in a tender, who came out of Boſton the Day before, and informed him that three tranſports arrived there the 6th inſtant from England, with troops, and that many more were hourly expected; that ſeveral veſſels were then in ſight, which he imagined was part of the fleet, and ſeveral guns had been heard in the Offing.

Thurſday Capt. Reynolds ſpoke with Capt. Lindſay, in the Falcon ſloop of war, who acquainted him, that having advice that a ſloop lay at a place called Sandwich, that had carried ſome proviſions to providence, &c. for the uſe of the Boſton provincials, he diſpatched his Lieutenant, with his Tender and 20 men, and two other officers, to take poſſeſſion of her; which they accordingly did: But, before they could carry her off, ſhe was retaken, as alſo the Tender, by ſome boats from the country, and the Lieutenant loſt an arm, the Gunner was wounded in the head, and the Doctor's Mate in one of his legs. The Seamen were ſent priſoners into the country.

By a gentleman that arrived here laſt Saturday from Cambridge, we learn, that the troops in the Provincial camp at Boſton, conſiſted of about 7000 men, but that they were daily increaſing from New-Hampſhire, Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut; were in high ſpirits, and abounded with proviſions.

We hear that Capt. Murray, in a ſloop from the coaſt of Africa, was brought to, laſt Wedneſday, in our harbour, by Capt. Montague of the King's Fiſher ſloop of war, who robbed him of 6 ſwivels, a number of cohorns, 12cwt. of gunpowder, &c.

Saturday afternoon the brig Charming Peggy, Captain

John Lawrence, arrived here from Falmouth, in 6 weeks; by him we learn, that all the acts depending in Parliament, relative to American affairs, had received the Royal aſſent; and that the packet for this port was to ſail the day after him.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

On Wedneſday evening laſt arrived here, John Brown, Eſq; from Ticonderoga, expreſs to the General Congreſs, from whom we learn, that on the beginning of this inſtant, a company of about fifty men, from Connecticut, and the weſtern part of Maſſachuſetts, and joined by upwards of one hundred from Bennington, *in New-York government*, and the adjacent towns, proceeded to the eaſtern ſide of Lake Champlain, and on the night before the 11th current, croſſed the Lake with 85 men (not being able to obtain craft to tranſport the reſt) and about day-break inveſted the fort, whoſe gate, contrary to expectation, they found ſhut, but the wicker open, through which, with the Indian war whoop, all that could, entered one by one, others ſcaling the wall on both ſides of the gate, and inſtantly ſecured and diſarmed the centries, and preſſed into the parade, where they formed the hollow ſquare; but immediately quitting that order, they ruſhed into the ſeveral barracks on three ſides of the fort, and ſeized on the garriſon, conſiſting of two officers, and upwards of forty privates,* whom they brought out, diſarmed, put under guard, and have ſince ſent priſoners to Hartford, in Connecticut. All this was performed in about ten minutes, without the loſs of a life, or a drop of blood on our ſide, and but very little on that of the King's troops.

In the fort were found about thirty barrels of flour, a few barrels of pork, ſeventy odd cheſts of leaden ball, computed at three hundred tons, about ten barrels of powder in bad condition, near two hundred pieces of ordnance of all ſizes, from eighteen pounders downwards, at Ticonderoga and Crown-point, which laſt place, being held only by a corporal and eight men, falls of courſe into our hands.

By this ſudden expedition, planned by ſome principal perſons in the four neighbouring colonies, that important paſs is now in the hands of the Americans, where we truſt the *wiſdom* of the Grand Continental Congreſs, will take effectual meaſures to ſecure it, as it may be depended on that adminiſtration means to form an army in Canada, compoſed of Britiſh regulars, French and Indians, to attack the colonies on that ſide.

Mr. Brown brought intercepted letters from Lieut. Malcom Fraſer, to his friends in New-England, from which appear, that Gen. Carleton has almoſt unlimited powers, civil and military, and has iſſued orders for raiſing a Canadian regiment, in which Mr. Fraſer obſerves, the officers find difficulty, as the common people are by no means fond of the ſervice. He likewiſe remarks, that all the King's European ſubjects are diſaffected at the partial preference given to the late converts to loyalty, as he phraſes it, to their utter excluſion from all confidence, or even common civility. Matters are indeed in ſuch a ſituation, that many, if not moſt of the merchants talk of leaving the province.

Mr. Brown alſo relates, that two regular officers of the 26th regiment, now in Canada, applied to two Indians, one a head warrior of the Caughanawaga tribe, to go out with them on a hunt, to the ſouth and eaſt of the rivers St. Lawrence and Sorrel, and preſſing the Indians farther and farther on ſaid courſe, they at length arrived at Cohaſs, where the Indians ſay they were ſtopt and interrogated by the inhabitants, to whom they pretended they were only on a hunt, which the inhabitants (as the Indians told Mr. Brown) replied muſt be falſe, as no hunters uſed ſilver (bright) barrelled guns. However the Cohaſs people diſmiſſed them all; and when they returned into the woods, the Indian warrior inſiſted on knowing what their real intention was, and they told him, that it was to reconnoitre the woods, to find a paſſage for an army to march to the aſſiſtance of the King's friends in Boſton.—The Indian aſked, Where they would get the army? They anſwered in Canada, and that the Indians in the upper caſtles would join them.—The Chief, on this, expreſſed reſentment, that he, being one of the headmen of the Caughanawaga tribe, ſhould never have been conſulted in the affair. But Mr. Brown preſumes the averſion of this honeſt fellow and his friends to their ſchemes, was the reaſon of their being kept from their knowledge.

The conductors of this grand expedition are to be Monſieur St. Luke le Corne, the villain who let looſe the Indians on the priſoners at Fort William Henry, and one of his aſſociates.

Oh George, what tools art thou obliged to make uſe of!

The General Aſſembly of Virginia are to meet on Thurſday, the Firſt of June, by Proclamation from his Excellency Governor Dunmore.

Committee Chamber, May 17, 1775.

WHEREAS, by ſome miſapprehenſion or miſtake of the ſeventh reſolve of the late Provincial Convention, ſundry LAMBS have been lately brought into market, and purchaſed by ſome of the inhabitants of this city. In order therefore to rectify ſuch miſtake, and as much as poſſible to preſerve and promote the breed of SHEEP, it is ordered that ſaid reſolve be re-publiſhed in all the new-papers; and the Committee do earneſtly requeſt all perſons to diſcourage a practice which has ſo pernicious a tendency to deprive us of wool, one of the moſt material and neceſſary articles of manufacture.

"*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That from and after the firſt day of March next, no perſon or perſons ſhould uſe in his, her or their families (unleſs in caſes of neceſſity) and on no account ſell to the buchers, or kill for the market, any SHEEP under four years old: And where there is a neceſſity for uſing any MUTTON in their families, it is recommended to them to kill ſuch as are the leaſt profitable to keep." *True extracts from the minutes.*

ISAAC MELCHER, Secretary, pro temp.

Cumberland County, New-Jerſey.

WHEREAS Silas Newcomb, Eſq; was in March laſt adverti ſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2413, by the Committee of ſaid County, for a Breach of the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, and having ſince manifeſted a Deſire of making a public Acknowledgment for his former Miſconduct, the Committee accepted of the following Recantation, viz. "I, the Subſcriber, do hereby publicly acknowledge my former Error, and voluntarily confeſs myſelf to blame, for obſtinately refuſing to ſubmit to a Majority of the Committee, and I do hereby aſk Pardon of the Members of the Committee for the Abuſes offered them, and promiſe for the future to regulate my Conduct agreeable to the aforeſaid Aſſociation, and a Majority of ſaid Committee. Witneſs my Hand, the 11th Day of May, 1775.

SILAS NEWCOMB."

Publiſhed by Order of the Committee,

THOMAS EWING, Clerk.

* *A party of 26th, commanded by Capt. De la Place.*

College of Philadelphia, May 17, 1775.

THIS day the public Commencement for Graduates in the Arts was held here, in the preſence of the moſt illuſtrious aſſembly this Seminary ever beheld.

About half an hour after nine o'clock, agreeable to an invitation previouſly given to them, the Honorable Members of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS were pleaſed to proceed in a body from the State-Houſe to the College, where they were received at the gate by the Provoſt, and conducted to the places prepared for their reception in the *Hall*. As ſoon as they were ſeated, the *Truſtees*, with the Governor as Preſident at their head, followed by the Provoſt, Vice-provoſt, Profeſſors, Graduates and other Students, in their proper habits, entered the Hall, and took their places, the Galleries and other parts of the houſe being filled with as many of the reſpectable inhabitants of the city as could find room. The buſineſs then proceeded in the following ORDER, viz.

1. Part of the Church Service, and an occaſional Prayer, by the Provoſt.
2. An Anthem, accompanied with the organ and other inſtrumental muſic.
3. Latin Salutatory Oration, de Amicitia, by Henry Ridgely.
4. On the *Education of young Ladies*, by Francis Brown Sappington.
5. Latin Syllogiſtic Diſpute, Utrum detur Senſus Moralis? Reſpondent, William Moore Smith; Opponents, Benjamin Chew and John Mifflin.
6. On *Ancient Eloquence*, by Thomas Ennals.
7. On *Politeneſs*, by John Mifflin.
8. On the *Fall of Empires*, by William Moore Smith.
9. The degrees were then conferred as follows, viz.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Benjamin Chew, *Townſend Eden, *Thomas Ennals, John Farrel, John Mifflin, *Henry Ridgely, *Francis Brown Sappington, and William Moore Smith.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Samuel Armor, John Park and John Thomas.

Honorary Maſter of Arts, James Roſs.

10. A Dialogue and two Odes ſet to muſic. The ſpeakers in the Dialogue were John Farrel, F. B. Sappington, and W. M. Smith.
11. Valedictory Oration, by B. Chew.
12. CHARGE to the Graduates, by the Provoſt.
13. *Concluding Prayer*, by the Vice-provoſt.

The condeſcenſion of the Gentlemen Delegates, who thought it not unworthy of them, amid their other arduous concerns, to devote a few hours towards the encouragement of *Youth* in literary purſuits, and the great and generous applauſe given by them, as well as the audience in general, to the different ſpeakers and to their exerciſes, eſpecially ſuch of them as had a reference to the preſent ſtate of our public affairs, are circumſtances which will be long remembered as honorable to the Seminary.

At the deſire therefore of ſome very reſpectable names, and alſo that the principles conſtantly propagated in this Seminary may be known to the whole world, all thoſe parts of the exerciſes which touched on matters of a public nature, are herewith communicated.

* *The young Gentlemen whoſe names are marked with an Aſteriſk (thus *) are of Maryland, the others of Philadelphia.*

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

*** The Officers belonging to the ſeveral Companies in the County of Philadelphia, are requeſted to meet at the Houſe of Jacob Neff, on Thurſday, the firſt Day of June next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. in order to form Battalions, and conſult upon ſuch further Meaſures as may be thought expedient for compleating the Philadelphia County Regiments.

¶ *The public is hereby notified, that a conſiderable quantity of Wool, Cotton, Flax and Hemp, is wanted for the American Manufactory, now carying on in Philadelphia.—The Managers are already abundantly convinced, that this laudable inſtitution will be an unſpeakable bleſſing to this country, if a ſufficient fund can be raiſed to carry it on extenſively. The great numbers of poor men and women, who are excellent Weavers and Spinners, who flock to the Factory for employment, muſt deeply affect every humane perſon to behold.—It is ardently wiſhed, that all ſuch who are of ability would join the other Contributors, to encreaſe the capital ſtock. The utility of the inſtitution, in our preſent ſituation, muſt be obvious to every unprejudiced perſon.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig Minerva, E. Wiggleſworth, from Surrinam. Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilvaine, Cork. Sloop James, A. Gillis, North-Carolina. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Sloop Mary, D. Eaſtman, Piſcataqua. Sloop Molly, B. Partridge, and Brig Two Friends, R. Inkſon, Grenades. Schooner Favourite, S. Lightbourn, St. Chriſtophers. Brig John, J. Aſhmead, Barbados. Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyre, Nice. Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, St. Croix. Sloop Betſey, B. Lurvey, and Brig Induſtry, B. Welcomb, Guadaloupe. Brig Betſey, S. Savidge, Jamaica. Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Hiſpaniola.

Outwards. Brig Polly, J. Robinſon, and Brig Succeſs, J. Waiſcott, for Cork. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Brig Two Friends, R. Inkſon, St. Vincents. Snow Sarah, R. Jones, and Ship Mercury, R. Torrens, Liſbon. Schooner Diſpatch, B. Minos, New-Providence. Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, Rhode-Iſland. Brig Venus, P. Barry, Antigua. Brig Betſey, S. Savidge, Jamaica. Schooner Betſey and Nancy, J. Poulton, Georgia. Brig John, J. Aſhmead, Barbados. Sloop Molly, B. Partridge, Piſcataqua. Brig Prince of Wales, J Woods, Falmouth.

Cleared. Brig Greyhound, W. Stevens, St. Chriſtophers. Schooner Hetty, C. Biddle, Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, and Brig Ranger, T. Bryon, Jamaica. Brig Catharine, J. Huſton, and Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, Cadiz. Sloop Cedar, C. Rotherug, and Schooner Polly, A. Joyne, Virginia. Sloop Elizabeth, S. Pearman, Tortola. Sloop Charles, H. Dickſon, North-Carolina. Brig Dolphin, H. Smith, and Brig Venus, P. Barry, Antigua. Ship Saunders, C. Moore, and Brig Suſanna, J. Wilſon, Liſbon. Ship Peggy, E. Malibone, Londonderry. Brig Woodbridge, S. Pole, and Ship Liberty, N. Monroe, Falmouth. Brig Jane, D. Kinnicott, Briſtol. Brig Mary and Hannah, J. Stacy, London.

NOW in the Goal of the City and County of Philadelphia, the following runaways, viz. *Lawrence Tehm*, a German, can't ſpeak Engliſh, but ſays he belongs to George Witer, in Lancaſter County; *James Dempſey*, belongs to Hugh Orlton, Dublin Townſhip, Bedford County; alſo a new Negroe Man, that can't ſpeak any Engliſh; has on a ſhort double breaſted green jacket, ſtriped Trowſers, and a thick woollen Cap. Their Maſters are requeſted to come, pay Coſt and take them away, in three Weeks from this Date, or they will be ſold to pay the Charges.

WANTED, A Turnkey for the aforeſaid Goal; he muſt be a ſober, honeſt, active, induſtrious Man, ſuch a one will meet with good Encouragement, and no other need apply.

Philad. May 20, 1775. ¶ PETER ROBESON, Goaler.

WANTED immediately,

A Healthy young Woman, with a good Breaſt of MILK! She muſt have a good Character. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

WANTS EMPLOY as a SCHOOLMASTER, a married man, who has taught ten years in the part he now lives; he can be well recommended. He will teach reading, the Engliſh language grammatically, writing, arithmetic, and ſeveral of the practical branches of the mathematics, viz. geometry, ſurveying, gunnery, navigation, &c. he has had ſome practice in ſurveying, and taught navigation on board a ſhip of war; which he preſumes will be a conſiderable advantage to any of his ſcholars, who learn either of theſe branches with him. He will be ready to comply with any handſome offer; by the firſt of July next. A line left with the Printers hereof, will be forwarded. *May 20, 1775.* ¶

Philadelphia, May 20, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a report has been circulated to the injury of my character and reputation, viz. that I curſed the Preſbyterians, Congreſs, Committee and the Gentlemen who went to releaſe the deſerter confined in Burlington jail: I in this public manner deny the charge in every part of it, and call upon the propagators thereof to make it good, or to ceaſe propagating ſo malicious a ſlander, which they muſt be ſenſible will operate much to my hurt. My heart and every power within me, have ever approved the meaſures adopted by my country in ſupport of its juſt rights and privileges, and I am willing, as far as I can exert the capacities God has been pleaſed to beſtow upon me, even to the riſque of my life, to prove to my country, that I am ready to aſſert the cauſe of America, and ſupport the reſolves of the Congreſs and Committee, as far as any who may have intentionally, or inadvertently, wilfully or ignorantly, propagated the aforeſaid report. ¶ RICHARD PALMER.

N. B. I am willing to give any gentleman in this city every further ſatisfaction in my power, of the falſehood of the above report, and my heartineſs in the cauſe of liberty, if the above ſhould not prove ſatisfactory.

THIS is to give notice to the creditors of HENRY VOORHEES, priſoner, confined for debt in the goal of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Eſq; and the Hon. David Ogden, Eſq; two of the juſtices of the Supreme Court for the province of New-Jerſey, at the city of Perth-Amboy, on Thurſday, the 22d day of June next, to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid debtor ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an Act of the Legiſlature, entituled, "An Act for the relief of inſolvent debtors. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in the Foreſt of Duck-Creek Hundred, in Kent County, on Delaware, containing 350 Acres, or thereabouts, being Part of the Manor of Frith, 25 Acres cleared, the Remainder well timbered, within 8 Miles of Duck-Creek Landing, where there is a conſtant Market for all Kinds of Country Produce. For Information reſpecting the Title, Terms of Sale, and Credit which may be given to a Purchaſer, enquire of SAMUEL CHEW, Eſq; or Mr. JOHN CHEW, at Dover, in Kent County. ¶

Pileſgrove, Salem County, Weſt New-Jerſey, May 12, 1775.

RUN away, on the 8th inſtant, from their bail, two young men, about 21 or 22 years of age, both country born, the one named Ebenezer Darwin, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſandy complexion, rediſh hair, which he generally wears tied; he is pretty well ſet; had on a middling good hat, with white loops, a claret coloured home made jacket, not ſheared, bound round the edges with binding lighter than the cloth, leather breeches, &c. Stole and took with him a Pinchbeck watch, which it is expected he has ſold. The other named Abraham Hendricks, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pretty well ſet, ſlow motion, middling ſtrait blackiſh hair, and thin beard; had on an old hat, with a tow ſtring for a band, a good browniſh jacket, a white ſtriped under ditto, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, almoſt new, old leather breeches, mixt coloured old yarn ſtockings, and new ſhoes with braſs buckles, chews tobacco, and takes a very long dram. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid men, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward, or Six Dollars for Darwin, and Four for Hendricks, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB PAULLIN, and ABRAHAM RICHMAN. ¶

May 20, 1775.

IF *ARCHIBALD BAGGS*, who came paſſenger with Captain M'Cullough, from Belfaſt, in Ireland, to Philadelphia, about the firſt of May laſt paſt, be living; theſe are to inform him, that his brother, the ſubſcriber, is lately arrived, and deſires to be informed in what place or part of the country he reſides, that an opportunity may be had to ſee, or write to him.----If he directs his letters to the care of RICHARD THOMAS, in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, with whom I live, may ſooneſt come to hand. ALEXANDER BAGGS. ¶

FORTY SHILLNGS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, this morning, living in Eaſt-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a Dutch ſervant man, named Caſper Nuyne, *ſpeaks no Engliſh, is between 40 and 50 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well ſet, wears his own light coloured ſhort curled hair, and has a ſandy beard; had on, and took with him, a good felt hat, a new homeſpun lead coloured cloth jacket, lined with linſey, and wooden buttons, a light coloured ſleeveleſs jacket, much worn, a light coloured old great coat, without a cape, with jacket ſleeves, buttoning at the wriſts, two half worn ſhirts, two new pair of tow trowſers, one pair of leather breeches, without buttons at the knees, with ſtrings on the inſide, and generally wears a good buff belt; had a baſket made of ſplinters, in which he carried ſome Dutch books, and a ſmall bag, made of tow or ozenbrigs, in which he carries his clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by*

May 11, 1775. ¶ JOSEPH PENNOCK.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed ſaid ſervant has a paſs, he brought with him from Germany, in which he calls himſelf Leonard Nue.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, the 8th of May inſt. an Engliſh ſervant man, named John David, *by trade a hair dreſſer, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a down look, ſhort brown hair, and black beard, a little knock kneed, and rocks in his walk; had on, when he went away, a half worn beaver hat, white ſhirt, an old grey ſurtout coat, torn behind, a light blue bodied coat, a brown jacket, light cloth breeches, worn between the legs, ſpeckled ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, with ſteel buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *reward, paid by* THOMAS WEIR, *in Second-ſtreet, at the corner of Lodge-Alley.*

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. ¶

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 2d Inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living at Salem, the following Perſons, viz. JOHN DUNN, *by Trade a Houſe Carpenter, about five Feet nine or ten Inches high, of a ſandy Complexion, ſandy curled Hair, much Pock-marked, has an impudent Countenance; had on and took with him, a Dove coloured Broadcloth Coat, a Pair of Pea-green Corderoy Breeches, and a red under Jacket, his other Clothes uncertain.* JOH FOY, *a Houſe Carpenter, five Feet five or ſix Inches high, Pock-marked, freſh coloured, black Hair, and round ſhouldered; had on and took with him, a brown upper Jacket, a green under Ditto, Ozenbrigs Trowſers, and new Shoes, his other Clothes uncertain. They ſtole a Boat at the Ferry oppoſite Port Penn, croſſed the River and landed a little above Port Penn, and it is ſuppoſed they are not far from thence, as they are both fond of Liquor; they alſo ſtole two Broad-axes and a Handſaw. Whoever takes up the above Perſons, and ſecures them in any Goal, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges if brought to Salem, paid by*

† JOHN TOWN.

try in abolishing the *courts of wards and liveries, tenures in capite, and by Knight's service and purveyance*, it will be reasonable for the colonies, in case of obtaining the terms before-mentioned, to *settle a certain annual revenue* on his Majesty, his heirs and successors, *subject to the controul of Parliament*, and to *satisfy all damages* done to the *East-India* Company. This our idea of settling a revenue arises from a sense of *duty* to our Sovereign, and of *esteem* for our mother country. We *know* and have *felt* the *benefits* of a *subordinate connexion* with her. We neither are so *stupid* as to be *ignorant* of them, nor so *unjust* as to *deny* them. We have also experienced the pleasures of *gratitude* and *love*, as well as *advantages* from that connexion. The impressions are not yet erased. We consider her *circumstances* with *tender concern*. We have not been wanting, when constitutionally called upon, to assist her to the utmost of our abilities; insomuch that she has judged it reasonable to make us recompences for our overstrained exertions: And we now think we *ought to contribute* MORE THAN WE DO *to the alleviation of her burthens*. Whatever may be said of these proposals on either side of the Atlantic, this is not a time either for *timidity* or *rashness*. We perfectly know that the great cause now agitated is to be conducted to a happy conclusion, only by that well tempered composition of counsels, which firmness, prudence, loyalty to our Sovereign, respect to our parent state, and affection to our native country, united, must form."—"In case of war, or any emergency of distress, we shall also be ready and willing to contribute all aids within our power. And we *solemnly declare* that, on such occasions, if *we* or *our posterity* shall *refuse, neglect* or *decline* thus to *contribute*, it will be a *mean* and *manifest violation* of a *plain duty*, and a weak and wicked *desertion* of the *true* interests of this province, which *ever have been* and *must be* bound up in the *prosperity* of our mother country. Our union, founded on *mutual compacts* and *mutual benefits*, will be indissoluble, at least more firm than an union perpetually disturbed by disputed rights and retorted injuries." I could quote several more passages from these instructions, which are expressive of the same honest and generous sentiments with regard to *Great-Britain*, but I shall only make one more extract, and that respecting the *mode* which they recommended to be pursued for the redress of grievances, *viz.* "But other considerations have weight with us. We wish every mark of respect to be paid to his Majesty's administration. We have been taught from our youth to entertain tender and brotherly affections for our fellow-subjects at home. The interruption of our commerce must *greatly distress* great numbers of them. This we *earnestly desire to avoid*. We therefore *request*, that the Deputies you shall appoint may be instructed to exert themselves at the Congress, to induce the Members of it to consent to make a full and precise state of grievances, and a decent, yet firm, claim of redress, and to WAIT THE EVENT, before ANY OTHER step is taken. It is our opinion that persons should be appointed and *sent home*, to present this state and claim at the Court of *Great-Britain*." After mentioning their confidence in the intended General Congress, and their resolution to abide by their determinations, for the sake of unanimity, they declare that it is with a strong *hope* and *trust*, that they will not *draw this province* into any measure judged by us, who must be better acquainted with its state than strangers, *highly inexpedient*. Of *this kind*, we *know* any other stoppage of trade, but of that with *Great-Britain*, will be. Even *this step* we should be *extremely afflicted* to see taken by the Congress, *before* the *other mode* above pointed out is tried.

Happy would it have been at this day, in all probability, if some such healing measures had been pursued. Some plan of union, or proposal of "a mutual compact" for "mutual benefit," was the grand object which every honest man in the colonies had at heart. An imperfect one (if not too glaringly so) was better than none, as it would, if it had answered no other purpose, have laid a foundation for negociation and treaty. It has been lately observed in Parliament, "That it does not appear the Colonies were seriously inclined to come into any reasonable terms of accommodation, as nobody was authorized to make any proposals to that effect."

However, it can be of little avail now to animadvert on past transactions. Who has been most in the right or most in the wrong can never be satisfactorily decided. Many things will ever happen, in the course of a long continued dispute, which good men of both parties must reflect on with pain, and wish to have buried in oblivion. In the present situation of affairs we should only look forward, and endeavour to fall on some expedient that may avert the impending danger. To effect this desirable purpose a plan is now formed, and recommended to you by his Majesty, containing terms greatly corresponding with the avowed sentiments of many of the colonies, and which, I think, can only want to be rightly understood, in order to be generally adopted. It does not require from the people of this country any formal acknowledgment of the right of taxation in the Parliament. It waves all dispute on that head, and suspends the exercise of it for ever, if so long the colonies shall perform their part of the compact. It does not even require, as a preliminary, that the non-importation and non-exportation agreements shall be abolished. It comes before you in the old accustomed manner, by way of requisition, being approved and adopted by the King, who has directed his several governors to signify to the respective assemblies his desire that they should grant such aids for the common defence, and the support of government within the colonies, as shall appear to them just and equitable, and proportionate to their abilities: His Majesty and the Parliament, it is true, are to judge whether the aids which each colony may offer are worth acceptance, or adequate to their respective abilities, as they did during the course of the last war, very much to the satisfaction of those colonies who exerted themselves, often making them a compensation "according as their active vigour and strenuous efforts respectively appeared to merit." The necessity of some such supreme judge is evident from the very nature of the case, as otherwise some colonies might not contribute their due proportion. During the last war, I well remember it was ardently wished by some of the colonies, that others, who were thought to be delinquent, might be compelled by act of Parliament to bear an equal share of the public burthens. It appears by the minutes of Assembly, in *March* and *April* 1758, that some of the neighbouring colonies thought *New-Jersey* had not at that time contributed its due share towards the expences of the war, and that President *Reading* (the then Commander in Chief of the colony) was of the same opinion: And since my Administration, when the Assembly in 1764 was called upon to make provision for raising some troops on account of the *Indian* war, they declined doing it for some time, but "on condition a majority of the Eastern colonies, as far as to include *Massachusetts-Bay*, should come into his Majesty's requisition on the occasion." But, as none of the Assemblies of the *New-England* governments thought themselves nearly concerned, nothing was granted by them; and the whole burthen of the expedition then carried on fell upon *Great-Britain* and three or four of the middle colonies; with which this colony was dissatisfied, and the Assemby complained of it in one of their addresses to me on the occasion.—But what fully evinces that there is no design of oppression or extortion in the proposed reservation in his Majesty and his Parliament, of the right of approving the aids which may be offered by the colonies, is, his Majesty's gracious assurance that the propositions on this head will be received with *every possible* INDULGENCE.—The monies raised by the several colonies as their proportion to the *common defence* is made subject to the disposal of Parliament, as in justice it ought, as they furnish the *whole* sum which may be wanted for that necessary purpose, according to the estimates annually laid before them by the Crown, besides making provision for the civil list and national debt, towards which the colonies are not asked to contribute. The army and navy establishment it is well known is necessarily increased since the extension of *British* dominions in *America*. The whole *American* civil and military establishment, as paid by *Great-Britain*, after the peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, was, it is said, only £. 70,000 sterling; but since the last peace it amounts to upwards of £. 350,000. As this great additional expence was chiefly incurred on an *American* account, it cannot but be reasonable that *America* should pay some part of it. To remove every objection that other taxes may be raised upon *America*, under the colour of regulations on commerce, the produce of all such duties is to be carried to the account of that province where it is to be levied.

We have now, thank Heaven, a happy opportunity of getting entirely rid of this unnatural contest, by only complying with what, I think, has been fully approved and acknowledged to be our indispensable duty. Wherever a people enjoy protection, and the other common benefits of the State, nothing can be more reasonable than that they should bear their share of the common burthen.

It is much to be lamented that there is so much truth in the observation, that mankind generally act not according to right, but according to present interest, and most according to present passion. In the present case, there are no difficulties but what may be easily surmounted, if men come together sincerely disposed to serve their country, unbiassed by any sinister views or improper resentments. This, Gentlemen, I trust, will be found to be your disposition in this most alarming situation of public affairs. Let me conjure you, however, not to come to any precipitate resolutions respecting the plan of accommodation now communicated to you. I have no objection to give you any time you may think necessary for the due consideration of it. It is, indeed, a concern of a more interesting nature than ever before came under the consideration of an *American* Assembly. If it is adopted, all will yet be well. If it is totally rejected, or nothing similar to it proposed, or made the basis of a negociation, it will necessarily induce a belief of what has been lately so often mentioned in public, "That it is not a dispute about modes of taxation—but that the *Americans* have deeper views, and mean to throw off all dependance upon *Great-Britain*, and to get rid of every controul of their legislature." Should such sentiments ever prevail, they cannot but have the most fatal effects to this country. I am, however, fully convinced, that the body of the people in the colonies do not even entertain a wish of the kind. Rather than lose the protection of *Great-Britain*, *America*, were it ever so constitutionally and allowedly independant, would find it for its advantage to purchase that protection, at an expence far beyond what *Great-Britain* would ever think of requiring, while we show her that regard and obedience to which she is justly entitled, and which our own interest and safety should prompt us to shew, if there were no other considerations.

Taxation being the principal source of the present disorders, when that important point is once settled, every other subject of complaint which has grown out of it will, no doubt, of course, be removed. For you may rely, Gentlemen, that notwithstanding the many inimical and oppressive designs which the jealousies and suspicions of incensed people have attributed to government, yet it is evident from the whole tenor of the letters which I have the honour to receive from the King's Ministers, that his Majesty and they have nothing more at heart than to have these unhappy differences accommodated on some just and honourable plan, which shall at the same time secure the liberties of the people, without lessening the necessary power and dignity of Parliament.

God grant that the colonies may manifest the same laudable disposition, and that a hearty reconciliation and harmony may take place of the present confusion and dissention.

Council-Chamber, May 16. WM. FRANKLIN.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on immediately,

THE remaining part of a lease, which has near 4 years to come, a Livery Stable, very well situated in Sixth-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets.---It will contain upwards of 30 horses, with good stalls; it has likewise a large and commodious yard, and exceeding good coach-houses and sheds for carriages.----If it should not be wanted as a Livery Stable, it might be very convenient for a few Gentleman to take it, who keep their horses themselves, as it is well situated in a wholesome air, and room for their carriages. It might be divided into different partitions, according as they might chuse. For terms, apply to JOHN PERKINS, in Fifth-street, or to ELIZABETH KEMBLE, in Chestnut-street, opposite the State-House.

Evesham, May 22, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to build a Dam on the southermost Branch of Ancocus Creek, below the Mill, called Cole's Mill, and to join on the Land of Samuel Philips and myself, and for that Purpose shall apply to the Legislature of the province of New-Jersey, at their next Sessions, for a Law. Therefore those who have Objections are desired to make them.

¶ ISAAC HAINES.

May 18, 1775.

WAS taken up, about two Months ago, by the Subscriber, living in Gwined Township, Philadelphia County, a Flea-bitten grey HORSE, about 15 Years old. The Owner is desired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. CHRISTIAN DULL. ¶

WHEREAS SAMUEL TAYLOR, of Tuscarora Valley, in Lack Township, Cumberland County, has been informed that his Brother JAMES TAYLOR came into this Country last Year; but upon Enquiry, he can hear nothing further of him; he therefore takes this Method to inform said JAMES TAYLOR, or any of his Acquaintance, where he may be found, and that he came from a Town called Clochrow, in Ireland. ¶

RUN away, this morning, from the subscriber, living at Oldman's Creek, a servant man, named WILLIAM MILLER, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has short brown hair; had on a new Russia sheeting shirt, a frock, a pair of blue trowsers, and an old beaver hat, with a deep crown, and a small brim; he went away from a shallop, lying at the Drawbridge, and took with him a pair of new buckskin breeches, a pair of gloves, a red speckled handkerchief, and some money. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

May 19, 1775. § LEVIN WHEALIN.

RUN away the 8th of May, 1775, from Birdsborough Forge, a Negroe man, named *Cuff Dix*, a smart well set fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, speaks good English, has a little stoppage in his speech; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, iron collar round his neck, it is likely he will soon get that off, a cinnamon coloured jacket, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, leather breeches, good shoes; is a Hammerman by trade, he always changes his name, and denies his master. Any person that takes him up must be careful in examining of him. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have *Forty Shillings* reward for taking him, and if brought home *Six-pence* per mile for travelling charges and expences, paid by

¶ MARK BIRD.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, living at Salford Forge, Philadelphia county, an Irish servant lad, named *James Laughlin*, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slim made, short black curled hair, grey eyes, squints a little, he is a smart active fellow, fond of liquor, and very quarrelsome; had on, and took with him, a light coloured broadcloth coat, which has been turned and is something too big for him, an under blue and white striped jacket, leather breeches, two shirts, one Irish the other Russia linen, one pair striped trowsers, and one pair tow ditto, a wool hat, and worsted stockings; as he served part of his time in Philadelphia, it is likely he will make that way; he has wrought some time in the Forge as an under hand at a refinery fire, and is very expert in that capacity, and it is likely he may make to some of the Forges in the Jerseys. Whoever takes up and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ ROBERT COLEMAN.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday, the 15th day of June next, at the house of Gilbert Tice, of Johnstown, in the county of Tryon, by the Executors of the last will and testament of Sir William Johnson, Bart. deceased, and in pursuance of the same,

SUNDRY tracts of valuable land, viz. A tract granted to Michael Byrne, and others, situated near Schohary, and containing about 19,000 acres; another tract, near the same, being a fourth part of a tract granted to Lawyer, and others; another tract extending along the Adaguightinge, or Charlotte River, being a Branch of Susquehanna, about 23,000 acres of which will be sold. Another tract of 5000 acres, in a patent granted to Glen, and others, north of the patented lands in the rear of the German Flatts, with 13000 acres in a patent granted to Peter Servou, and others, near the Mohawk River, above the German Flatts; which said several tracts are directed by the said will to be sold by the said Executors, and the monies arising therefrom applied as therein mentioned. Any person or persons inclined to treat for the same, or any part thereof, before the day of sale, may apply to Sir John Johnson, Bart. or any other of the Executors, who will give them further particulars, or treat about the same, otherwise the same will be sold, and a good title given on the day of sale before mentioned.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for vesting certain Estates in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnership, commonly called The Pennsylvania Land Company, in London, in Trustees, to be sold," and for other Purposes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o'Clock in the Morning, will be exposed to sale, to the highest Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-house, kept by John Hyder, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Mispillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of Sarah and Isaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Possession of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Possession of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Possession of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Possession of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Nixon.

Persons desiring further Information, respecting the Premises, are desired to apply to the Subscribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL,
} Attornies of the Trustees.

GOODS *at the* MAYOR'S OFFICE, *supposed to be stolen by* Eleanor Harper, *alias* Eleanor Clark,

ONE remnant of brown linen; ½ piece of India chintz; 1 piece of barley-corn cotton; 1 piece of red and white cotton; 1 piece of striped cotton chintz; 1 pattern of a gown, lutestring; 1 piece of silk lungee; 2 remnants of damasks; 1 piece of striped linen handkerchiefs; 3 pair of worsted stockings; 2 umbrellas; 1 remnant of linen; 1 pair white silk mitts, 1 pair black ditto; 1 elegant flowered black sattin cloak; 1 ditto blue and white spotted sattin cloak, trimmed with white lace; 1 red damask silk gown, 1 blue mantua ditto; 1 pair horse pistols; 1 new prayer-book; 1 white jean petticoat.

Just published, and to be sold by
WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookseller,
in Front-street, near the Corner of Chestnut-street,
(Price Nine-pence, or Six Shillings per Dozen.)

A DESCANT on the Command,

MATT. xxviii. 19, 20.

Written in a LETTER to a FRIEND.

By a Wellwisher to Truth.

And the Lord added unto the Church daily such as should be saved,
ACTS ii. 47.

Na roddwch y peth Sanctaidd I'r Cwyn ac na thaflwch eich gemmau o flaen y moch. Br.

Wherein the Ministerial Office is considered in a just Light. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

May 31, 1775. NUMB. 2423.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Imported, and to be ſold by
HOWELL and DOUGLASS,
At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Zebulon Rudolph, deceaſed,

MUSCOVADO SUGARS, in Hogſheads, Tierces and Barrels; JAMAICA SPIRITS, in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks; WEST-INDIA RUM; Virginia Hemp, and a Parcel ſalted dry Cow Hides, juſt imported. †6w.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1775.

TURNED out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, at Point-no-Point, about three weeks ago, a bay HORSE, riſing five years old, with a black mane and tail; had no ſtar in the forehead, nor brand nor ear mark, ſhod before, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, his mane trimmed cloſe on the near ſide and under the collar, has a ſhort neck and a brown liſt along his back, one hind foot white; was in good order when ſtolen. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have the horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Five Pounds for the horſe alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by
¶4w. ANN PARKE.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Reading, in the county of Berks, TWO MARES, one a bright bay, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, paces, trots, and canters well, and has a remarkable trick of kicking, if the perſon riding touches her on the rump, about 7 years old; the other a roan, 4 years old, paces, trots and canters, about 14 hands high. If ſtolen, whoever ſecures the thief and mares, ſhall receive a reward of TEN POUNDS on conviction, or THIRTY-FIVE SHILLINGS for each, with reaſonable charges, paid by
¶5w. JONATHAN POTTS.

Lower-Creſs-Roads, Harford County, Maryland, May 22, 1775.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt night, an indented ſervant man, named *William Ducy*, by trade a Breeches-maker, about 24 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, ſhort black hair inclining to curl, full faced, ruddy complexion and a little freckled, ſpeaks with the brogue, being from the Weſt of Ireland; appears in dreſs genteel, and on that account may not be ſuſpected for a runaway, having a new blue broadcloth coat, bound with tape, and the holes worked with the ſame, a fine white ſhirt and a piece of fine country made linen, partly bleached, buckſkin breeches, very narrow ribbed white worſted ſtockings, and a pair of broad ribbed pepper and ſalt coloured ditto, a pair of ſhoes and a pair of dogſkin pumps with the laps bound with white leather, and odd ſhoe buckles, with a good Iriſh Caroline hat, cut a little in the faſhion. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo as the ſubſcriber ſhall get him again, ſhall receive the above reward from
JACOB LEMMON.

*** He can write, and has a forged paſs, and intends for General Gage. †

May 18, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, a young bay HORSE, four years old, with a blaze in his face, his hind feet white, no brand. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN WILLIAMSON. ¶

CAME to the plantation of ENOCH DAVIS, on the ſide of Schuylkill, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black and white COW, about 5 or 6 years old. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *May* 14, 1775. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Friday, the 19th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John M'Donald*, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair hair and complexion, and has two moles on his left cheek; had on, when he went away, a half worn black coat wove twilled, a cloth coloured jacket, double breaſted, the lower parts much worn, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, an old felt hat, having a piece of another hat ſewed in the crown, and is lined with white linen, had neither ſhoes nor ſtockings on; he ſerved part of his time with a certain James Moorhead, in Mountjoy townſhip, and has been in Lancaſter and Cheſter goals. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, paid by
May 23, 1775. † WILLIAM GLENN.

NEW-JERSEY, *May* 19.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſquire, Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's colony of Nova-Cæſarea, or New-Jerſey, and territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame, &c.*

The humble ADDRESS *of the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the ſaid Colony, in General Aſſembly convened.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, his Majeſty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Repreſentatives of the colony of New-Jerſey, in General Aſſembly convened, have taken under our conſideration your Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion, together with the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons accompanying the ſame, containing a propoſition for accommodating of the unhappy differences at preſent ſubſiſting between our Parent Country and the Colonies.

As the Continental Congreſs is now ſitting to conſider of the preſent critical ſituation of American affairs, and as this Houſe has already appointed Delegates for that purpoſe, we ſhould have been glad that your Excellency had poſtponed the preſent meeting, until their opinion could be had upon the reſolution now offered for our conſideration, and to which we have no doubt that a proper attention will be paid; more eſpecially as we cannot ſuppoſe you to entertain a ſuſpicion that the preſent Houſe has the leaſt deſign to deſert the common cauſe, in which all America appears to be both deeply intereſted and firmly united, ſo far as ſeparately, and without the advice of a body in which all are repreſented, to adopt a meaſure of ſo much importance.—Until this opinion is known, we can only give your Excellency our preſent ſentiments, being fully of opinion that we ſhall pay all proper reſpect to, and abide by, the united voice of the Congreſs on the preſent occaſion.

Your Excellency is pleaſed to tell us, that this reſolution "has had a variety of interpretations put on it"—"that ſcarcely any have ſeen it in its proper light"—and you proceed to give us that explanation of the deſign and occaſion, which you apprehend will enable us and our conſtituents to judge how far the plan it contains ought to be acquieſced in, and what ſteps it may be prudent to take in the preſent ſituation. We confeſs that your Excellency has put a conſtruction on the propoſition which appears to us to be new, and if we could be of the opinion that the reſolution "holds no propoſition beyond the avowal "of the juſtice, the equity and the propriety of ſubjects "of the ſame ſtate contributing according to their abi-"lities and ſituation to the public burden," and did not convey to us the idea of ſubmitting the diſpoſal of all our property to others in whom we have no choice, it is more than probable that we ſhould gladly embrace the opportunity of ſettling this unhappy diſpute.

Moſt aſſemblies on the continent have, at various times, acknowledged and declared to the world their willingneſs, not only to defray the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice and the ſupport of the civil government, but alſo to contribute, as they have hitherto done, when conſtitutionally called upon, to every reaſonable and neceſſary expence for the defence, protection and ſecurity of the whole Britiſh empire; and this colony in particular hath always complied with his Majeſty's requiſitions for thoſe purpoſes: And we do now aſſure your Excellency that we ſhall always be ready, according to our abilities, and to the utmoſt of our power, to maintain the intereſts of his Majeſty and of our parent ſtate. If then your Excellency's conſtruction be right, and if a propoſal "of this nature" will, as you are pleaſed to inform us, be received by his Majeſty with every poſſible indulgence, we have hopes that the declaration we now make will be looked on by his Majeſty and his Miniſters not only to be ſimilar to what is required from us, but alſo to be a "Baſis of a Negociation" on which the preſent differences may be accommodated—an event which we moſt ardently wiſh for.

We have conſidered the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons—We would not wiſh to come to a determination that might be juſtly called precipitate in the preſent alarming ſituation of affairs—But, if we miſtake not, this reſolution contains no new propoſal: It appears to us to be the ſame with one made to the colonies the year preceding the paſſing of the late Stamp-Act; at leaſt it is not materially different therefrom. America then did not comply with it, and though we are ſincerely diſpoſed to make uſe of all proper means to obtain the favour of his Majeſty and the Parliament of Great-Britain, yet we cannot, in our preſent opinion, comply with a propoſition which we really apprehend to give up the privileges of freemen; nor do we want any time to conſider whether we ſhall ſubmit to that, which, in our apprehenſion, will reduce us and our conſtituents to a ſtate little better than that of ſlavery.

By the reſolution now offered, if aſſented to, we think we ſhall be to all intents and purpoſes as fully and effectually taxed by our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain, where we have not any repreſentation, as by any of the late acts of the Britiſh Parliament, under which we have been aggrieved—of which we have complained—and from which we have prayed to be relieved, and that too in a much greater degree, perhaps, than by all thoſe acts put together. We cannot conſent to ſubject the property of our conſtituents to be taken away for ſervices and uſes, of the propriety of which we have no right to judge, while to us are only left the ways and means of raiſing the money. We have always thought and contended that we had a right to diſpoſe of our property ourſelves, and we have always cheerfully yielded our aſſiſtance to his Majeſty in that way, when the exigencies of affairs required us ſo to do, and he has condeſcended to aſk it from us. It is the freedom of granting, as well as the mode of raiſing monies, which this houſe cannot voluntarily part with, without betraying the juſt rights of the conſtitution. The preſent reſolution ſeems to require us to raiſe a proportion which a Parliament of Great-Britain may at any time think fit to grant. At this time we cannot form any judgment, either of the extent of the propoſition, or of the conſequences in which the good people of the colony may be involved by our aſſent to a proviſion ſo indeterminate; for it appears to us to be impoſſible to judge what proportion or ſhare the people can bear, until we know what ſituation they will be in when any ſum is intended to be raiſed.—Upon the whole, tho' ſincerely deſirous to give every mark of duty and attachment to the King, and to ſhew all due reverence to the Parliament of our parent ſtate, we cannot, conſiſtent with our real ſentiments, and the truſt repoſed in us, aſſent to a propoſal big with conſequences deſtructive to the public welfare; and hope that the juſtice of our parent country will not permit us to be driven into a ſituation the proſpect of which fills us with anxiety and horror.

There may be much truth in the obſervation, "that "mankind generally act, not according to right, but ac-"cording to preſent intereſt, and moſt according to pre-"ſent paſſion:" Yet we truſt that our conduct, on the preſent occaſion, is neither influenced by the one nor the other; and we perſuade ourſelves that your Excellency is ſo well acquainted with the people you govern, that it is quite unneceſſary for us to make uſe of any means to convince you of the injuſtice of the charge, "that the "Americans have deeper views, and mean to throw off "all dependance on Great-Britain, and to get rid of eve-"ry controul of their legiſlature."

We heartily pray that the ſupreme diſpoſer of events, in whoſe hand are the hearts of all men, may evert the calamities impending over us, and influence our Sovereign, his Miniſtry and the Parliament, ſo as to induce them to put a ſtop to the effuſion of the blood of the coloniſts, who wiſh always to look upon their fellow-ſubjects in Britain as their brethren, and are really deſirous to promote their intereſt and happineſs upon any reaſonable terms; and it will give us great pleaſure to find your Excellency amongſt thoſe who, by juſt and proper repreſentations of the diſpoſitions of the inhabitants of theſe colonies, ſhall aſſiſt in ſettling of the preſent unhappy differences. *By order of the Houſe,*

CORTLAND SKINNER, *Speaker.*

Houſe of Aſſembly, May 19, 1775.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE done my duty. I loſt no time in laying before you the propoſitions I had received for an amicable accommodation of the preſent unhappy differences. I gave you as full and candid an explanation of them as I was authorized or enabled to do. Whether thoſe propoſitions, or my explanation of them, did or did not contain any thing new is but little to the purpoſe. The queſtion is, whether they ought or ought not to be approved, either in whole or in part, or be made the ground of a negociation; and whether, in the latter caſe, every aſſembly on the continent ought not to take ſome active meaſures to effect an end ſo deſirable. In ſtating the matter to you, I could have no ſuſpicion that you did not think yourſelves competent to the buſineſs, and were neceſſarily to wait the determination of another body. It was but the laſt ſeſſion that you aſſured me, that you would not "ſuffer any of the rights veſted in you by the "conſtitution to be wreſted out of your hands by any "perſon or perſons whatſoever." I ſhall forbear to point out the inconſiſtency of this addreſs with that declaration. Nor ſhall I aim to convince you of the wrong ideas you have formed of thoſe propoſitions. Were they ever ſo rightly underſtood, or ever ſo well approved by you, yet, to judge by your own declarations, it could be of no avail. The times are indeed greatly altered. I ſhall be happy to ſee ſome proper attempts to mend them. My repreſentations and endeavours from the firſt commencement of this unnatural diſpute to this day, have not been nor ſhall they ever be wanting towards effecting a reconciliation. I am perſuaded that if a diſpoſition of this ſort is manifeſted, and the proper ſteps are purſued by thoſe who have it in their power to take the lead in this important affair on the part of America, it may be eaſily accompliſhed to mutual ſatisfaction. His Majeſty, I am ſure, would wiſh to avoid the ſhedding of the blood of his American, as much as that of his Britiſh ſubjects. They muſt be all equally dear to him, if they are equally dutiful. The Americans in general have been, and I hope will ever prove, as well diſpoſed to his Majeſty and his family as the ſubjects of any other part of his dominions.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES *continued from our laſt.*

AS to the Salutatory Oration, and thoſe upon the Education of young Ladies, and upon Politeneſs, although they did credit to the young Gentlemen who delivered them, conſidered as college excerciſes, yet the nature of the ſubjects did not admit of any reference to the preſent ſtate of our affairs. But the concluſion of the piece on *ancient Eloquence* contains ſome thoughts worthy of public attention.

The Speaker* obſerves, that "our modern improvements, with all their advantages, lead us often to ſubſtitute ſtrokes of mere *art*, inſtead of the marvellous force of genuine *nature*, regulated and aſſiſted by *art*. In ſhort, whether the difference of manners and laws, and the good ſenſe of the moderns, which chooſes to addreſs the judgment rather than the paſſions; or whether the fewer diſorders in the preſent governments afford leſs ſcope for the exertions of *oratory*; yet ſtill it might be expected in greater perfection in the parent country, which enjoys a popular government, if it were not for defects in education, and future negligence and diſſipation in public life. But whatever may be in this, ſince it appears that true

* *Thomas Ennals*, A. B.

[*Turn to the fourth Page.*]

LONDON, March 27.

THE Miniſter, we hear, has it in contemplation to eſtabliſh a government on the Miſſiſippi, which is a moſt admirable ſituation, and will neceſſarily open a cloſe connexion with the wealthy provinces of Spaniſh America, which ſtand greatly in need of our manufactures.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 27.

This day the Houſe was well attended. At 3 o'clock Mr. Rice was ſent with a meſſage to the Houſe of Lords, deſiring an immediate conference with their Lordſhips in the Painted Chamber. The managers names were then call'ed over, and having gone to the conference, and being returned, Lord North reported, that they had left the bill with their Lordſhips for reſtraining the trade, and prohibiting the fiſhery of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, &c. on the Banks of Newfoundland, together with the reaſons for the Commons having diſagreed to ſome of the amendments made to ſaid bill by their Lordſhips.

At half after four Mr. Hartley roſe and explained, after reciting them, the intended objects and extent of his four motions, all directed to procuring from America aids as heretofore, by royal requiſition It, he ſays, will be evident, that if the preſent propoſitions are over-ruled, whatever charges of inſincerity may be made againſt America, it will no longer remain doubtful for a minute to whom latent deſigns may be with juſtice imputed.

He was ſeconded by Sir Cecil Wray, and anſwered by Lord North, who declined giving any ſpecific or direct anſwer to the concluſion drawn by Mr. Hartley.

The queſtion was put at half after ſeven o'clock, which paſſed in the negative without a diviſion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 30.

At three o'clock Lord North moved for the order of the day, to receive the report of the amendments made in the Committee to the bill for reſtraining the commerce of the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina. The Houſe was very full, and long debates were expected, but nothing was ſaid but a few words by Captain Luttrel, who condemned the principle of the bill throughout, and ventured to foretel, that it would anſwer no good purpoſe but one, that of bringing diſgrace and ruin to its framers and abettors.

Lord North, after replying ſhortly, and defending the bill on the old ground of neceſſity, offered a clauſe to extend the bill to the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware. The clauſe was contained in the following words, "That during the continuance of this act no goods ſhall be ſhipped from the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, but to the places therein before mentioned." A few obſervations were made upon this extraordinary mode of procedure, unprecedented and unknown in the annals of Parliament; that of condemning people unheard, nay even without enquiry. The clauſe however, with the other amendments, being read a ſecond time, were agreed to by the Houſe without any further oppoſition; and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed, and read a third time on Monday next.

CAMBRIDGE, May 18.

A terrible fire broke out in Boſton, about 9 o'clock laſt evening, and raged a long time.—We hear it began above the Drawbridge, and burnt along the Town-dock. A great number of buildings are doubtleſs conſumed; but it is not poſſible to collect the particulars.

Laſt Wedneſday Capt. Andrews arrived at Marblehead from Halifax, and we hear he brings intelligence, that 20 tons of hay being about to be ſhipped from thence for the uſe of the miniſterial army in Boſton, the people found means to ſet it on fire, by which it was near all happily conſumed.

The inhabitants of Boſton are permitted to come out but very ſlow; numbers are not permitted to come out on any terms. The diſtreſs of the inhabitants on account of proviſions is ſhocking indeed.

May 22. The following is taken from a manuſcript account of the fire that happened in Boſton laſt Wedneſday night.

"The fire began in the Barracks, under the arch formerly improved by Benjamin Davis, about half after eight o'clock, 17th May.-----The ſoldiers were receiving ſome cartridges, by which means one took fire and communicated to many more, which immediately ſet fire to the room.----The following is a liſt of ſtores burnt, with the owners names prefixed.

"John Hancock, 1 ſtore and ſhed; Thomas Fayerweather, 1 ſtore; Benjamin Andrews, 2 ditto; Edward Gray, 1 ditto; Joſeph Barrel, 1 ditto; John Head, 1 ditto; John Williams, 1 ditto, with 50 barrels of flour, donation; Heyſlop, and Co. 1 ditto; Andrew Black, 1 ditto; Nathaniel Carey, 1 ditto and ſhed; Alexander Hill, 1 ditto and ſhed; James Ruſſel, Impoſt-Office; John Soley, 1 ſtore; John Sweetſer, 1 ditto; 3 ditto at the town dock;—6 ſtores, and a cooper's ſhop, owned by Eliakim Hutchinſon, adjoining the town dock, improved for barracks, 1 ſtore by Elias Thomas, ſailmaker, 2 ſtores leading down to the barracks, improved by Grant Webſter, and William Blair.---Inſtead of ringing the bells as uſual, the ſoldiers beat to arms, by which the people were in great confuſion, not being uſed to ſuch ſignals in time of fire.

N. B. The inhabitants took particular care to ſave the goods in Mr. Hancock's ſtore."

HARTFORD, May 22.

We hear that the ſix regiments of volunteers, ordered to be raiſed by the General Aſſembly of this colony, for the defence of the ſame, are all filled, and only wait for marching orders. The greateſt part of thoſe deſtined for Boſton, are now on their march for the head quarters at Cambridge.---The company from Farmington, under the command of Capt. Noadiah Hooker, paſſed through this town for that place on Thurſday laſt; and on Saturday a company from Middletown, commanded by Major ----- Meigs, and Col. Samuel Wylly's company, of this place, are ordered to march on Thurſday next. May GOD preſerve them, and make them VICTORIOUS!

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Iſland) May* 22.

An expreſs arrived here this morning from Providence, with advice, that a party of ſoldiers from Boſton had landed at Weymouth, and burnt the town down, and were ravaging the country when the expreſs came away. Troops from all parts of the country were going to oppoſe them.---The particulars not yet come to hand.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

By Capt. Lawrence from Boſton we are informed, that the Cerberus ſloop of war, with the Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne, are arrived there.

The ſloop Gilbert and John, Capt. Jagger, belonging to the United Whaling Company of this place, arrived here laſt Thurſday with about 350 barrels of oil.

Friday morning laſt, his Majeſty's ſhip the Aſia, George Vandeput, Eſq; arrived here from Boſton, after a paſſage of 16 days.

When this ſhip left Boſton, no tranſports nor troops had then arrived there either from England or Ireland; but two days after Capt. Vandeput came out, he fell in with ſix tranſports from England, with troops, &c. on board.

Saturday morning laſt, an expreſs arrived here from Ticonderoga, in 8 days: By him we learn, that Major Arnold diſpatched Mr. Oſwell, and 35 men, in a ſchooner and ſome battoes, to take poſſeſſion of a ſloop that lay at St. John's; at the ſame time Capt. Ethan Allan ſet out with 80 men to facilitate the undertaking, and ſtopped on the way for a reinforcement of 20 more; but Mr. Oſwell purſued his ſcheme, and took poſſeſſion of the veſſel that lay at St. John's, with all the battoes, and made 14 ſoldiers and 6 ſeamen priſoners of war, before Capt. Allan came up; but the latter, contrary to advice, proceeded to St. John's, where he unluckily fell in with 250 regulars that were diſpatched to the ſuccour of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga, and after exchanging a few ſhot, made a good retreat, with the loſs of 3 men only.

An Enſign belonging to one of the regiments in Canada, diſpatched from Governor Carleton to General Gage, was taken priſoner at one of the forts: His diſpatches contained a return of the regulars in Canada, which amounted to no more than 700, including thoſe that garriſoned the forts Crown-Point and Ticonderoga.

The martial ſpirit which prevails among the inhabitants of Somerſet county, in New-Jerſey, truly merits the attention of the public. We have certain intelligence, that they are forming themſelves into companies, and daily exerciſing to become complete maſters of the military diſcipline; and particularly, that the townſhip of Bridgewater, in ſaid county, met at Rariton, the 6th inſtant, and choſe Mr. Abraham Ten Eyck Captain, under whoſe command 85 volunteers immediately enliſted, to be in readineſs at an hour's warning, to march for the aſſiſtance of any neighbouring colony on any emergency. Their pay, and other neceſſaries, are provided by ſaid townſhip. The other counties and townſhips, it is hoped, will follow their example, as it may be neceſſary to repel force by force, in order to ſecure our national rights and privileges.

Major General Woſter, an experienced officer, was to march from New-Haven for Greenwich, within about 12 miles of this province, with 2500 men, laſt Friday; there to encamp during the ſummer ſeaſon, in order to be at hand to ſupport the city of New-York, in caſe their aſſiſtance ſhould be wanted.

Yeſterday Morning Capt. Duncan arrived here in 7 Weeks from Newry; by him we have a certain Account, that two Regiments of Foot (Part of thoſe deſtined for America) arrived there from Belfaſt, &c. where they had Orders to ſtop until the firſt of June; and that it was ſaid, no Troops of any kind would embark in Ireland for America, before that Period.

Ships left at Newry, up for Paſſengers for America, viz. Ship Renown, Keith; Britannia, Souder; Minerva, Forreſt; Liberty, Loudon; the Peter, Eager; Illuſtrious-five, Smith; Lord-Dunluce, Souter; Sally, Kirby; and the Moninia, Morriſon.

Capt. Duncan ſpoke with ſeveral Veſſels on his Paſſage, among which were the following, viz. The 5th April, with the Ship Duke of Leinſter, Capt. Hambleton, beating over Carlingford Bar; 9th May, in Lat. 41, 37, Long. 45, Weſt, with the Brig Polly, from Salem, bound to London; 17th May, in Lat. 37, 21, Long. 62, 25, Weſt, with the Brig Boſcawen, Colwell, Maſter, from Londonderry for Philadelphia; May 21ſt, in Lat, 38, 32, Long. 68, Weſt, with the Snow Jenny, Jones, from this Port for Briſtol, 7 Days out.

The Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at their late meeting in this city, appointed the laſt Thurſday in June to be obſerved by all the congregations under their care, as a day of faſting and prayer, on account of the alarming ſtate of our public affairs. Should the continental Congreſs appoint a faſt, the Synod have directed that to be obſerved in preference to the day appointed by themſelves, provided it is not more than four weeks diſtant from the laſt Thurſday of June; if at a greater diſtance, they have ordered both days to be kept.

They alſo recommended to all the congregations in their charge, to ſpend the afternoon of the laſt Thurſday in every month in public prayer, during the continuance of our preſent troubles.

Laſt Monday our PROVINCIAL CONGRESS met here and elected

PETER V. BRUGH LIVINGSTON, Eſq; *Preſident.*
VOLKERT P. DOUW, Eſq; *Vice Preſident.*
JOHN M'KESSON, Eſq; } *Secretaries.*
ROBERT BENSON, }
THOMAS PETTIT, *Door Keeper* and *Meſſenger.*

In Provincial Congreſs held for the colony of New-York, at the city of New-York, on Wedneſday, May 24, 1775.

RESOLVED, That this Congreſs will, before they riſe, provide the beſt ways and means in their power, as repreſentatives of the people, for the diſcharge of ſuch money, as is now lent, or ſhall be ſubſcribed or otherwiſe advanced or ſupplied on the public faith, to defray the charges that are or ſhall be incurred in the preſent exigencies of the colony, or that ſhall hereafter be expended or incurred by recommendation of the Continental or this Provincial Congreſs.

Ordered, That the preceding reſolution be publiſhed in the public News-Papers.

A true copy from the minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

In Provincial Congreſs, at the city of New-York, May 25, 1775.

WHEREAS the enemies of American Liberty are indefatigable in their endeavours to diſunite theſe colonies; and in proſecuting of this meaſure, evil-minded perſons may inſinuate that the northern colonies have hoſtile intentions againſt our fellow-ſubjects in Canada.

Reſolved, That this Congreſs do moſt earneſtly recommend it to all perſons whatſoever, not to commit any hoſtilities againſt the people of that country, and do hereby declare to the world, that we do conſider every ſuch ſtep as infamous and highly inimical to all the colonies.

Ordered, That the above reſolution be publiſhed.

A true copy from the minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 31.

On Wedneſday laſt, the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; ſet off for Virginia, in order to attend in his place, as Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Burgeſſes of that colony, called by proclamation to meet at Williamſburg, on Thurſday, the firſt of June next; and the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; was appointed Preſident of the Congreſs in his room.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, May 23.

"A few hours ago a perſon arrived here from Boſton, who brings an account, that ſeveral Tranſports with a few Troops are arrived there from Ireland. He likewiſe mentions, that the people in Ireland would let no more Tranſports take in any proviſions, and the troops of horſe which were coming out had entirely declined to come—the former occaſioning a ſmall ſkirmiſh, thoſe troops which were already embarked on board the veſſels were obliged to diſembark, in order to defend themſelves and quell the people, in which fray ſeven officers were killed."

On Wedneſday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a number of men in diſguiſe (ſuppoſed about 25) aſſembled together, and made a moſt daring attempt upon the public goal of this city, with intention (as it is ſaid) to reſcue from their confinement, two criminals under ſentence of death. With ſome ſledge hammers, crow-bars, &c. which they forcibly took out of a ſmith's ſhop in the neighbourhood, they broke a hole in the cellar door, tho' not large enough for their purpoſe of entering that way; and finding all their endeavours to break open the priſon door unſucceſsful, they attempted to ſet it on fire; but before the fire took effect, the city was alarmed, and the Magiſtrates, with a vigour that does honour to Civil Society, repaired to the priſon, where a number of the inhabitants (as well thoſe who have been learning the uſe of arms as others) were aſſembled, with determined purpoſe to aſſiſt and ſupport the civil authority. In a few minutes the rioters were diſperſed, ſeveral of them taken, and put into the Work-houſe and Goal. A ſtrong guard was placed at the priſon for the remainder of the night, which prevented further damage.

On Thurſday laſt a Gold Medal was adjudged by the Profeſſor of Chemiſtry, in the College of Philadelphia, to Mr. WILLIAM REED, of Georgia, for his extenſive and accurate knowledge of that branch of medicine.

In CONGRESS, *May* 27, 1775.

Upon Motion, The Memorial of Robert Murray and John Murray, "Deſiring to be reſtored to their former "ſituation with reſpect to their commercial privileges," was taken into conſideration, and after ſome time ſpent thereon,

Reſolved, That where any perſon hath been or ſhall be adjudged by a Committee to have violated the Continental Aſſociation, and ſuch offender ſhall ſatisfy the Convention of the Colony, where the offence was or ſhall be committed, or the Committee of the Pariſh of St. John's, in the Colony of Georgia, if the offence be committed there, of his contrition for his offence, and ſincere reſolution to conform to the Aſſociation for the future, the ſaid Convention or Committee of the Pariſh of St. John's aforeſaid, may ſettle the terms upon which he may be reſtored to the favour and forgivneſs of the public, and that the terms be publiſhed.

A true copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Committee Chamber, May 27, 1775.

Reſolved, That Mr. George Robotham has very fully and candidly ſatisfied this Committee touching his intended voyage in the ſchooner Polly, fully removing any doubts reſpecting his being bound to Newfoundland, and has approved himſelf to this Committee as a friend to the public cauſe.

J. B. SMITH.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *at* Trenton, NEW-JERSEY, *May* 26, 1775.

THE Continental Congreſs having reſolved unanimouſly, "That all exportations to Quebec, Nova-"Scotia, the Iſland of St. John's, Newfoundland, Geor-"gia, except the Pariſh of St. John's, and to Eaſt and "Weſt-Florida, immediately ceaſe, and that no proviſions of any kind, or other neceſſaries, be furniſhed to "the Britiſh Fiſheries on the American Coaſts, until it "be otherwiſe determined by the Congreſs,"

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this Congreſs earneſtly recommend to the good people of this province, that they do moſt religiouſly adhere to the ſaid Reſolution; and that the Secretary publiſh this our Reſolve in one or more of the public news-papers.

Signed by Order,
JONATHAN D. SERGEANT, Secretary.

Monmouth County, Upper-Freehold, May 4, 1775.

This day, agreeable to previous notice, a very conſiderable number of the principal inhabitants of this townſhip met at Imlay's Town,

JOHN LAWRENCE, Eſq; in the Chair.

When the following Reſolves were unanimouſly agreed to:

Reſolved, That it is our firſt wiſh to live in Union with Great-Britain, agreeable to the principles of the conſtitution; that we conſider the unnatural civil war, which we are about to be forced into, with anxiety and diſtreſs, but, that we are determined to oppoſe the novel claim of the Parliament of Great-Britain, to raiſe a revenue in America, and riſk every poſſible conſequence, rather than ſubmit to it.

Reſolved, That it appears to this meeting, that there are a ſufficient number of arms for the people.

Reſolved, That a ſum of money be now raiſed to purchaſe what further quantity of powder and ball may be neceſſary; and it is recommended, that every man capable of bearing arms, enter into companies to train, and be prepared to march at a minute's warning; and it is further recommended to the people, that they do not waſte their powder in fowling or hunting.

A ſubſcription was then opened, and 160l. inſtantly paid into the hands of a perſon appointed for that purpoſe. The officers of four companies were then choſen, and the meeting broke up in perfect unanimity.

ELISHA LAWRENCE, Minor, Clerk.

We are requeſted to inſert the following by a Correſpondent.

To LORD SANDWICH.

MY LORD,

I CONGRATULATE your Lordſhip on an inſtance of American cowardice, which your Lordſhip had ſo prophetically foretold: The inſtance I allude to is to be found in General Gage's circumſtantial account, or narrative of the attack, or battle at Lexington and Concord, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in which he gives a clear and impartial account of the barbarity of the Americans, as well as that of their cowardice: I make no doubt but the Yankoos will pretend not to believe it, eſpecially the barbarity which is not quite ſo clear. But as to the cowardice, it is ſo inconteſtibly proved, that they themſelves will not undertake to deny, if they do not own it. The General, in this ſenſible and maſterly performance, ſays, a man had advanced from the provincials aſſembled at Lexington, and attempted to ſhoot the regulars by ſnapping his gun, which flaſhed in the pan: And that on the attack of the troops at Concord-bridge, after ſome of them had fallen, and they began their retreat, they obſerved ſoldiers dead on the ground, one of them ſcalped, and his ears cut off, though not quite dead; from which it is very clear, that one or more of the provincials had the cowardice to go in amongſt the regular troops, and cut off the ear of a ſoldier that had fallen, though not quite dead.

This, my Lord, may ſeem no leſs odd than true, for it is fully proved; for unleſs the ſoldier's ears had been cut off whilſt among the body of regulars, they could not poſſibly have known it, as they do not pretend (nor the provincials believe) that they ever regained any ground

they had retreated over, and beſides (my Lord, as a proof) if his ears had been cut off after they had retreated, and left him on the ground which the provincials had gained, the King's troops could not poſſibly have ſeen him to prove it; another inſtance, my Lord, one of them had the cowardice to ſtrike Major Pitcairn at the head of his troops: So that, my Lord, I think I have very fully proved to your Lordſhip, at leaſt (and for which I hope to be rewarded) the cleareſt and moſt flagrant inſtances of American cowardice, and which I think is quite ſufficient to ſatisfy your Lordſhip, that a few more troops in addition to thoſe already here in command of General Gage (who have ſhewn ſo much bravery as to ſuffer a ſingle cowardly American or two to enter into the army, and cut off the ears of a ſoldier that had fallen in battle) will be ſufficient to frighten all the inhabitants out of America, whereby your Lordſhip, and the reſt of the junto, will have an opportunity of amply ſerving your faithful friends (in the glorious cauſe of deſpotiſm and arbitrary power) by granting to them the lands and eſtates of theſe refugees: In doing which I ſhould not forget to remind your Lordſhip to remember,

Your faithful humble Servant,
An EXPECTANT.

LONDON, *March*, 1775.

The following Addreſs has been ſent to Ireland for publication, and ſhould be publiſhed in all the American Papers.

ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS.

Gentlemen,

YOU are about to embark for *America*, to compel your fellow ſubjects there to ſubmit to POPERY and SLAVERY.

It is the glory of the Britiſh Soldier, that he is the *Defender*, not the *Deſtroyer*, of the Civil and Religious Rights of the people. The Engliſh ſoldiery are immortalized in hiſtory for their attachment to the religion and liberties of their country.

When King JAMES the ſecond endeavoured to introduce the Roman Catholic Religion and arbitrary power into *Great-Britain*, he had an army encamped on Hounſlow-Heath, to terrify the people. Seven Biſhops were ſeized upon, and ſent to the Tower. But they appealed to the laws of their country, and were ſet at liberty. When this news reached the camp, the ſhouts of joy were ſo great, that they re-echoed in the Royal Palace. This, however, did not quite convince the King of the averſion of the ſoldiers to be the inſtruments of oppreſſion againſt their fellow ſubjects. He therefore made another trial. He ordered the guards to be drawn up, and the word was given, that thoſe who did not chuſe to ſupport the King's meaſures ſhould ground their arms. When, behold, to his utter confuſion, and their eternal honour—the whole body grounded their arms.

You, Gentlemen, will ſoon have an opportunity of ſhewing equal virtue. You will be called upon to imbrue your hands in the blood of your fellow ſubjects in America, becauſe they will not ſubmit to be ſlaves, and are alarmed at the eſtabliſhment of Popery and arbitrary power in one half of their country.

Whether you will draw thoſe ſwords which have defended them againſt their enemies, to butcher them into a reſignation of their rights, which they hold as the ſons of *Engliſhmen*, is in your breaſts. That you will not ſtain the laurels you have gained from *France*, by dipping them in civil blood, is every good man's hope.

Arts will no doubt be uſed to perſuade you, that it is your duty to obey orders; and that you are ſent upon the juſt and righteous errand of cruſhing rebellion. But your own hearts will tell you, that the people may be ſo ill treated as to make reſiſtance neceſſary. You know, that violence and injury offered from one man to another has always ſome pretence of right and reaſon to juſtify it. So it is between the people and their rulers.

Therefore, whatever hard names and accuſations may be beſtowed upon your fellow-ſubjects in America, be aſſured that they have not deſerved them; but are driven, by the moſt cruel treatment, into deſpair. In this deſpair they are compelled to defend their liberties, after having tried, in vain, every peaceable means of obtaining redreſs of their manifold grievances.

Before God and man they are right.

Your Honour then, Gentlemen, as ſoldiers, and your humanity, as men, forbid you to be the inſtruments of forcing chains upon your injured and oppreſſed fellow ſubjects. Remember that your firſt obedience is due to God, and that whoever bids you ſhed innocent blood, bids you act contrary to his Commandments. I am, Gentlemen, Yours, &c. AN OLD SOLDIER.

By the HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, Eſquire,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a certain *JOHN M'ALLISTER*, a young man, about eighteen or nineteen years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, round ſhouldered, bow legged, a little pitted with the ſmall pox, and wears his own hair, who was confined in the public goal of the city and county of Philadelphia, under ſentence of death, for uttering and paſſing counterfeited Bills of Credit of this province, knowing the ſame to be counterfeited, hath lately made his eſcape from the ſaid goal; and it is highly expedient for the diſcouragement of ſuch pernicious and atrocious crimes, that the ſaid *John M'Alliſter* ſhould be brought to condign and exemplary puniſhment: I HAVE therfore thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to iſſue this my Proclamation, hereby promiſing and engaging that the public Reward of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS ſhall be paid to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall apprehend the ſaid *John M'Alliſter*, and ſafely deliver him to the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the goal aforeſaid. AND I DO hereby ſtrictly charge, enjoin and require all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and all other his Majeſty's faithful and liege ſubjects within my Government, to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after the ſaid *John M'Alliſter*, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, *the twenty-ſeventh day of* May, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy five, and in the fifteenth year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Sloop Lady Catherine, S. Wilkins, and Sloop Betſey, W. Undrill, Virginia. Schooner Molly, J. Handy, Maryland. Brig Polly, J. Beach, and Brig Induſtry, G. Aſh, Antigua and St. Euſtatia. Brig Biſſett, J. Vicary, Genoa. Sloop Hope, H. Farrow, and Sloop Sally, A. Duke, North-Carolina. Brig Adrian, C. Clunn, St. Croix. Brig Charlotte, J. Fryers, Rhode-Iſland. Sloop America, P. Allen, Salem, N. E. Brig Jenny, W. Workman, and Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina. Sloop Mary, M. Siddon, Tortola. Brig Speedwell, S. G. Frith, Grenades. Brig Hannah, D. Coates, St. Lucia. Brig Addiſon, T. Candell, and Snow Jane, T. Whitlock, Barcelona. Schooner Elizabeth, J. Watt, and Brig Sally, T. Nelſon, Jamaica. Ship America, J. M'Kay, Londonderry.

Outwards. Brig Olive Branch, J. Caſtle, Brig Addiſon, T. Candell, and Brig George, W. Simpſon, Liſbon. Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix. Sloop Sally, J. Albertſon, New-York. Brig Unity, P. Flynn, St. Kitts. Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robinſon, Falmouth. Schooner Mary, J. Allen, Jamaica.

Cleared. Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Ship Nancy, R. Luſby, Falmouth. Brig Polly, J. Robinſon, and Brig Succeſs, G. May, Cork. Sloop Prudence, H. Norris, and Schooner Betſey and Nancy, J. Poulton, Georgia. Sloop Diſpatch, B. Minors, New-Providence. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Sloop James, A. Gibbons, and Sloop Diſcovery, B. Quithell, North-Carolina. Sloop Molly, B. Partridge, Portſmouth, N. E. Brig John, J. Aſhmead, Barbados. Schooner Lloyd, J. Smith, South-Carolina. Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, Rhode-Iſland. Schooner Jenny, R. Beriſſon, and Brig Betſey, T. Bernard, Jamaica. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenades. Ship Molly, T. Randell, Newfoundland. Ship Jane, J. Mathie, Briſtol. Schooner Molly, G. Robotham, Cadiz. Brig Betſey and Nancy, P. Flynn, St. Kitts.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Indian Queen Tavern, this Evening, at Six o'Clock.
May 31, 1775. ÆNEAS URQUHART, Secretary.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,
At Mr. PENN's Houſe, in High-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt of June,

PART of the Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of Upholſtery, Cabinet-maker's Work and Kitchen Furniture. The Goods may be viewed from the Day Week preceding the Sale.

The Carriages and Horſes to be diſpoſed of by private Contract, at any Time, as Purchaſers may offer. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
And may be ſeen at Joſeph Vandergrift's new Livery-Stable, near the Dock,

A LIKELY DARK BROWN HORSE, with a Star in his Forehead, 5 Years old, 16 Hands high, a light natural Trotter, and, if ſuitably matched, would make an excellent Pair for a Carriage. Further Particulars, if neceſſary, may be known, by enquiring of the Groom at ſaid Stable. ¶ *May* 29.

A FEW Bales of COTTON and FLAX; Indigo; Madder; ſapped and unſapped Logwood; Braziletto; Fuſtick; ground Redwood, Galls, Allom and Copperas; Brimſtone; Lump, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars; Rice, Coffee and Chocolate; Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon; Writing and Shop Paper, and Paſteboards; Glue; Bottling Corks; Carolina Pink; Engliſh, Rag and Crumb-creek Scythe Stones; and divers other Articles,

TO BE SOLD BY
BENEDICT DORSEY,
In THIRD-STREET, nearly oppoſite the WORK-HOUSE. ¶

COTTON in Bags; Excellent Florence Oil in Cheſts; Pepper in Bales; Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace; French Indigo; Weſton's Snuff; Geneva in Caſes; London Porter in Bottles; Choice old Antigua Rum, at 7/6 per Gallon; with every other Article common to the Wet Good Buſineſs,

TO BE SOLD BY
Samuel Garrigues, junior, & Co.
At their Warehouſe, in Market-ſtreet, the third door above the London Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia. ¶

LOST,
In the Crowd, before the Goal Door, laſt Wedneſday Evening,
A Red Morocco Leather Lady's Pocket-Book, with a Silver Claſp, containing ſeveral Papers, and among them one or more Letters, which can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Papers to the Printers hereof, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and no Queſtions ſhall be aſked. No further Reward will be offered. *May* 26, 1775.

All Sorts of Military Articles,
Such as Cartouch-boxes, Morocco and other Sword-belts, Scabbards, Piſtol Holſters, Rangers Pouches, &c.
All made on the beſt Conſtruction, by
WOLERE MING,
In MARKET-STREET, about 10 Doors above the GOAL, Where the Military Gentlemen, from Town or Country, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and on the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

Eaſton, May 26, 1775.

BY virtue of his Majeſty's writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at Eaſton, in Northampton county, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt day of June next, at 9 o' clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, in the ſaid county; bounded by lands of Jacob Strowd and others, and containing 300 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Derrick Van Vleet, ſenior, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,
AN *ENGLISH* BULL,
IN VERY GOOD ORDER, YOUNG, his colour red, and ſuppoſed to weigh Nine Hundred Weight. Enquire of WILLIAM FRIBY, at ROBERT KENNERY's, the Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

A GENTLEMAN, who ſerved as Officer all laſt War in the King of Pruſſia's Army, offers his Service to the Province of Pennſylvania. The Men that will be entruſted to his Care, he obliges himſelf to teach, in a very ſhort time, the moſt uſeful and neceſſary Manœuvres, eſpecially quick Firing, even without a Rammer, for which purpoſe he knows how to prepare ſuitable Cartridges, beſides the Art of advancing and retiring properly, and laſtly how to avoid all Confuſion in an Engagement. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

WENT ASTRAY from the Commons of this City, on the 21ſt Inſtant, A dark brown MILCH COW, of a middling Size, her Horns of a common Height, and has a Slit in her left Ear. Whoever brings ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber, living in Elfrith's Alley, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, from ¶

Philad. May 29, 1775. ESTHER MYER.

IF *Joſeph Cameron*, who came from Ireland into this Province, and followed Peddling about 10 or 12 Years paſt, then went back, and returned here again, and is ſuppoſed to be in America, be alive, and will give Notice where he doth at preſent reſide to the Printers hereof, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage; or if any perſon will be pleaſed to give any intelligence of the ſaid Cameron, it will be taken very kindly. ¶

Philadelphia, May 23, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, on Sunday evening laſt, from the ſubſcriber, a certain *John Peterſon*, about 5 feet high, very ſlim built, pale complexion, down look, ſhort curled dun or mouſe coloured hair; had on, when he went away, a duffil waiſtcoat, cloth coloured maccaroni breeches, good ſhoes and ſtockings, buck beaver hat; talks but indifferent Engliſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall be paid the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Weſt-Nottingham Townſhip, Cheſter County, May 18, 1775.

THESE are to forewarn all Perſons from buying or taking an Aſſignment of three Notes, under the Hand and Seal of me, the ſubſcriber, two for Four Pounds each, and one for Three Pounds, all dated May 28, and given to a certain Jonathan Coates, late of Millcreek, in Lancaſter county, who has abſconded the Parts, for as the ſubſcriber has Accounts againſt them, he intends to diſpute Payment of the Bonds by Law.

¶ JAMES ARMSTRONG.

WAS committed to my Cuſtody, on the 21ſt inſtant, a Servant Lad, named *John Coffe*, about 18 Years of Age, an Iron Collar on his Neck, and he ſays he is a Servant to James Brown, in Lancaſter County. His Maſter is deſired to come, pay Charges, and take him away, in three Weeks from this Date, or he will be diſcharged, paying his Fees.

Cheſter, May 29, 1775. ‖ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

New-Caſtle Goal, May 29, 1775.

NOW in the goal of this county, the following perſons, viz. *Thomas Donogho*, about 22 years of age; had on, when committed, a brown coat and ſwanſkin jacket, a wool hat, and buckſkin breeches; who ſays he belongs to Captain Johnſton, of Cheſter-town, in Maryland. Alſo *William Philiſton*, who is advertiſed by Joſeph White, in Bucks county, near New-town. Likewiſe *Francis May*, who was advertiſed by John Page and John Bradſhaw. Their maſters are deſired to come, in 4 weeks from the date hereof, pay their charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold for the ſame, by

¶ 4W. THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

A MAN of ſmall ſtature, with ſhort black hair, a pale ſickly countenance, dreſſed in a ſuit of clothes of brown cloth, with a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, he is an Iriſhman, called himſelf the mate of a veſſel belonging to Baltimore-town, in Maryland, hired a horſe of me, the ſubſcriber, on the 18th inſtant, for two days, with pretence to go to his brother's, who (he ſaid) lived near the ſorrel horſe, on Lancaſter road, about 17 miles from Philadelphia; but as the man has not ſince been heard of, there is reaſon to believe his intentions have been diſhoneſt, and calculated to defraud me. The horſe is very large, red roan, with a very thick mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, low carriage, paces altogether, is cat-hammed, and has 3 or 4 ſaddle-ſpots on his back, one of them on the near ſide by the ſhoulder is a large one, he is about 8 or 9 years old, and ſhod all round; he had a ſaddle and bridle. Now, if any perſon will ſecure the horſe, or give ſuch information as to enable me to get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, from

LEONARD LESHART, in Market-ſtreet,
May 27, 1775. oppoſite the Widow Maſters's. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in New-garden townſhip, Cheſter county, Penſylvania, in the night between the 9th and 10th of January laſt, a dark brown or black MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, diſh faced, 14 hands 1 or 2 inches high, low carriage, thin ſhort mane, both hind feet white, branded on the near buttock C R, paces a travel, trots ſmartly, has wind-galls on the near fore foot at the paſtern joint, and ſome white hairs in her tail, 5 or 6 years old. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring the ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward; or Fifty Shillings for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

May 30, 1775. ‖ HENRY DIXSON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *William Dunmead*, about 5 feet 4 inches high, round ſhouldered, fair complexion, light curled hair, lively grey eyes, a ſcar under the left one, has a Roman noſe, and is fond of ſtrong drink; had on, and took with him, a beaver hat pretty much worn, alſo an old felt one, a lead coloured kerſey coatee, and jacket of the ſame colour though not kerſey, breeches of the ſame, patched, alſo a pair of trowſers, patched, two Ruſſia duck ſhirts, yarn ſtockings two colours, and a pair of half-boots. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by FRANCIS KAY.

N. B. It is likely he may change his name, perhaps his clothes: All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour, conceal, or take him off. *May* 28, 1775. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 22d of May inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Strawberry-alley, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *William Warren*, by trade a taylor, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well ſet, has a down look, and dark brown hair, very ſtreight; had on a pretty good beaver hat, a bluſh coloured Wilton coat, a ſtriped Bengal jacket, black jean breeches, a check ſhirt, a pair of good ſhoes, with odd buckles; he is fond of liquor, and when drunk exceedingly ſilly. Alſo ran away, about two years ago, a ſervant man, named *Hugh M'Daniel*, about 30 years old, born in this country, and brought up to huſbandry; he is a well built, ſtrong, hearty looking fellow, with dark brown or black buſhy hair, and ſpeaks remarkably mild and ſmooth; he has a wife and children, which, it is ſuppoſed are with him, and it is ſaid he was laſt winter at a place called Pump-town, in Morris county, New-Jerſey. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either of them, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS HARRISON.

Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, May 29, 1775.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the firſt of February laſt, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *John Buckley*, but will probably change his name, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtoop ſhouldered, ſhort brown hair, down look, his dreſs cannot be deſcribed, as he has been ſo long abſent; he pretends to be a weaver and net-maker, has been in his Majeſty's ſervice, is much addicted to lying and ſtealing. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by Mr. CHARLES RISK, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or by ANDREW BOYD. ¶

Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County, May 28, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a Scotch ſervant man, named *John M'Gregor*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has ſhort dark brown hair; had on, and took with him, two ſhirts, one pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, a half-worn felt hat, one coatee and one waiſtcoat, of leadiſh coloured cloth, lined with flannel, with metal buttons, one pair of drilling breeches, old ſtockings, new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, junior.

N. B. Said ſervant ſpeaks bad Engliſh, and has the ſixth toe ſprouting out of the left foot. ¶

oratory is inimical to tyranny and ſlavery, refuſing to dwell with either; and that the earlier periods of ſtates are moſt favourable to eloquence, where liberty is in full vigour, were luxury hath not enervated, and venality cannot reſtrain, the native efforts of a ſoul fired with the love of juſtice; we may therefore hope that eloquence will reſume her former glory in theſe American regions.

"We are now in circumſtances ſimilar to thoſe which produced the greateſt orators of ancient days. The ſenſe of liberty is deeply implanted in every boſom. We have not yet departed far from that ſimplicity of life and purity of manners, which diſtinguiſhed ancient republics. Our governments are popular. The arts and ſciences are faſt advancing among us, and our preſent difficult ſituation urges us to every effort for our political ſafety. Theſe conſiderations ſhould lead us to cultivate this noble art, and cannot fail to produce men who, pleading our great American cauſe, ſhall conſume all before them, with the ardent blaze of a Demoſthenes, or the wide ſpreading flame of a Tully.

"This flame, my dear Fellow Students, I am ſure, now begins to burn in your boſoms; and therefore I need ſay no more to recommend the ſtudy of an art, which will render you illuſtrious in life, and tranſmit your names with honour to the lateſt poſterity."

The next peice, being an expreſs eſſay upon a ſubject peculiarly intereſting at this time, will not admit of extracts, without deſtroying its connexion, and therefore follows entire———

On the FALL of EMPIRES*.

"AT this time of public danger, public trial, and public calamity, when even the *arts* and *ſciences* can ſcarce claim attention, and our country's fate alone —now awfully ſuſpended in the balance of human events —engroſſes every thought; I was at a loſs what ſubject to chooſe meriting your notice. A melancholy one ſeemed moſt ſuitable to the preſent complexion of things; and therefore, with that humility and diffidence becoming my youth, I determined to venture a few ſentiments on the *Fall of Empires*; judging that they might be to us as a beacon ſet upon a perilous place!"

"I was the more encouraged to this as the claſſic writers, our late maſters, will lend me much aid. For to have read them, merely as introducing us to the knowledge of a dead language, would have been to little purpoſe, if we had neglected the nobler leſſons which they teach us—to mark the fate of kingdoms, and particularly the ſteps by which *Rome*, imperial *Rome*, roſe to the ſummit of human glory, and fell again—low as the duſt of the earth; no longer civilizing and adorning the world; no longer ſhining as a city upon an hill, nay, upon ſeven hills, but trampled under the feet of barbarian ſwarms?"

"The cauſe of this mighty downfal had been long foretold by Jugurtha—"*Venalis civitas! Mox peritura, ſi emptorem invenias*"—Luxury and her twin daughters, Venality and Vice, tumbled the "nurſe of heroes, the glory of empires," the pattern of every human excellence, from her once unenvied height, to the loweſt abyſs of infamy and perdition! When virtue and honor, which drew a willing ſubjection from ſurrounding nations, ceaſed to diſtinguiſh her; when that ſuperior genius and enthuſiaſtic love of *liberty*, which raiſed her to eminence, and taught her—"*Parcere ſubjectis, et debellare ſuperbos*," changed their complexion into rapine and oppreſſion; when that impartial juſtice which protected the innocent, and enrolled the fathers of the ſtate among their gods, was converted into the venal voice of ſenators proſtituted to the higheſt bidder; when that independent ſpirit which could derive all the ſubſtantial comforts of life from a few acres of ground, degenerated into a rapaciouſneſs which whole provinces could not ſatisfy; when Generals and commanders were not called from a hardy education in the camp or at the plough, but from brothels, and all the effeminate ſcenes of voluptuouſneſs and vice—I ſay, when this melancholy reverſe of character took place, *then* contempt of government, licentiouſneſs, faction and anarchy enſued. The empire tottered on its foundation, and the mighty fabric ſunk beneath its own weight!"

"Such is the flux of human affairs! As the body natural carries from the cradle the ſeeds of its own diſſolution, which ripen faſter or ſlower, as fed by the hand of corruption and ſloth, ſo it is in the body politic. Empires carry in them their own bane, and proceed, in fatal round, from virtuous induſtry and valour, to wealth and conqueſt; next to luxury; then to foul corruption and bloated morals; and, laſt of all, to ſloth, anarchy, ſlavery and political death."

"So ſenſible was Lycurgus of the truth of this doctrine, that all political evils ſpring from *luxury*, and that luxury herſelf is nurſed by wealth, that great idol which all men adore—I ſay, ſo ſenſible was he of this, that the chief object of all his laws was to render Sparta inacceſſible to both. But his experiment was in vain. There is no perfection in human affairs, and it is a melancholy reflection that our greateſt bleſſings and greateſt misfortunes may often be traced to the ſame ſource. The Spartan lawgiver, glorioufly animated with the love of liberty, wiſhed to preſerve it by the excluſion of what he conſidered as its greateſt foes, *wealth* and *luxury*. But he ſeems not to have reflected that there can be no true liberty without ſecurity of property, and where property is ſecure, induſtry begets wealth, and wealth is often productive of a train of evils naturally deſtructive to virtue and freedom!

Here, then, is a ſad dilemma in politics. If we exclude *wealth*, it muſt be by regulations intrenching too far upon civil *liberty*. If ſhe is admitted, the ſyren *luxury*, by ſome called her daughter, intrudes at her heels, and gradually contaminates the whole family from which ſhe is ſaid to ſpring.

What is to be done in this caſe? Muſt we, to ſecure the firſt of bleſſings, *liberty*, ſtrangle her offſpring in the birth? Would not this be inevitable death to the parent? Or is there no proper uſe of *wealth* and *civil happineſs*, the genuine deſcendants of *civil liberty*, without abuſing them to the nouriſhment of *luxury* and *corruption*?—To ſay there is not, would be a diſgrace to modern *morality* as well as *policy*, improved, as they ought to be, by a purer ſyſtem of *religion*.

The grand object then of modern legiſlation has been to regulate the uſe of wealth, but not to exclude it. And to this end all ſyſtems of education, all laws, all the efforts of patriotiſm, ought to be directed. It is a perverſion of names to call luxury a genuine deſcendant, or even the moſt diſtant relation of that illuſtrious family, which have true liberty for their head.

"If Mandeville's principle could be admitted, that luxury is beneficial to mankind, by diſſeminating the ſuperfluities of the rich among the poor, it muſt be a different ſort of luxury from what he deſcribes. It muſt not be that which conſiſts in dull, ſelfiſh, animal enjoyment; in minds ſtupified, and bodies enervated, by wallowing for ever in one continual puddle of voluptuouſneſs. For who are they who are benefited by this? Are they not the very blotches and impoſthumes of human nature, the paraſites of the great, and the panders of their vice? And who are they that are injured by it? The induſtrious part of the community, and families venerable perhaps for antiquity, as well as virtue. Wealth had better be conſigned back to the boſom of the earth, and buried ten thouſand fathoms deep, than circulated for ſuch purpoſes as theſe; and the excuſe offered for ſuch a circulation of it, is an inſult upon mankind, while acts of liberality, beneficence, and above all, love to our country, would ſpread it abroad on the world, like the ſilent dews of Heaven, and the balmy breath of ſpring; not contaminating, but refreſhing and invigorating all around."

"There is a certain degree of elegance, and a liberal conſumption of the produce both of nature and art, which become thoſe who are bleſt with affluence; and if ſuch wiſh for true luxury, we quarrel not with the name. Go! enjoy the luxury, not of mere animal nature, but the luxury of rational beings, nay of Heaven itſelf—the luxury of *doing good*.

Go, like the ſun, let bounty ſpread her ray,
And ſhine your ſuperfluity away—
To ſinking worth a cordial hand go lend,
With better fortune go ſurpriſe a friend;
Go cheer the modeſt ſtranger's lonely ſtate,
Or ſnatch an orphan family from fate.
Theſe are ſuch deeds, as all with tears admire—
Such deeds as ſpring from virtue's nobleſt fire—
Deeds that, beyond ambition's vulgar aim,
Secure a firm, and everlaſting fame.

"If this godlike uſe is made of our ſuperfluities, after a decent proviſion for our families, we ſhall never have occaſion to deem wealth incompatible with liberty; but if applied to the ignoble purpoſes of what is commonly called luxury, *we* too in our turn muſt ſoon ſink into that dreadful gulph—"

Where the pale ghoſts of mighty empires ſtalk
In melancholy guiſe, with not one mark
Of glory left—their wither'd laurels all
Dropp'd from their brow, to mock the pride of man.

"At this thought you are roufed, and methinks I hear every American cry out—*Luxury*, the foe to *liberty*, ſhall never find footing here—*Liberty* is our idol! She is the parent of virtue, the guardian of innocence, and the terror of vice. Equal laws, ſecurity of property, true religion, wiſdom, magnanimity, arts and ſciences, are her lovely offſpring!—She * has turned deſarts into fruitful fields, and villages into populous cities. Without enjoying the bleſſings which ſhe beſtows, the ſolitary ſtate of nature is preferable to ſociety; and the ſkins of wild beaſts a more honourable covering than all the ſilken veſtments *ſlavery* can beſtow. For *ſlavery* debaſes the nature of man, and is a ſtanding war againſt heaven and earth. Baſeneſs and miſery are her offſpring; and all manner of injuſtice, rapine and vice fill up her train!"

"Here then I reſt my argument!—Since at the feet of *luxury*, the chief empires of the *old world* lie proſtrate and debaſed; let us learn wiſdom from the example of others; and particularly in our preſent trying ſituation, let us rouſe from the *lap of eaſe*, and be prepared for every *patriotic exertion*. If we hope to ride out the ſtorm, let us like ſkilful mariners call *all hands* to the oars and ropes; beginning our work by throwing overboard every thing uſeleſs, and taking down the *ſuperfluous ſails*."

And, oh! thou that art the great *pole ſtar*, by which every hero and every patriot of ancient or modern times has directed his courſe—*do thou ſhine in upon us!* Thou that didſt illuminate Britons, when the name of Britons reached its higheſt glory! Thou that didſt inſpire our Hampdens, our Sidneys, our Ruſſels, our Lockes! Thou that ledſt our fathers acroſs the vaſt ocean to plant a wilderneſs, and didſt dictate to our venerable PENN his benevolent ſyſtem of laws—Genius of liberty, guardian angel of the *free*, by whatever name thou wilt be called: —Or rather more devoutly—Thou FATHER and MAKER of ALL! from whom every good and perfect gift deſcends—*do thou ſhine in upon us!*—Rekindle the ancient Britiſh ſpirit wherever Britons dwell—Save a *parent ſtate*, and ſave the *children* too! May the day be removed to the fartheſt verge of time, in which virtue ſhall wholly forſake the *old world*—But if in thy wiſe diſpenſations that day ſhould be permitted ſooner to dawn, have compaſſion on the *new!* Invigorate and ſupport us in every thing praiſe-worthy—that ſo, amidſt the wide *waſte of empires*, this one corner of the globe may at leaſt remain the laſt aſylum of truth, righteouſneſs and freedom!"

On the concluſion of this piece, which was delivered with a fervour and animation worthy of the ſubject, the audience, no longer confining themſelves to the uſual ſilent marks of applauſe, broke forth into one loud and general *plaudit*—a ſure teſtimony that the ſentiments it contains found an advocate in every boſom.

An Account of the VALEDICTORY ORATION.†

THE firſt part of this peice contained an accurate analyſis of the different branches of ſcience neceſſary to a liberal education, and might be very proper to be laid before the public; but the latter part is what coincides with our preſent deſign, and gave the ſpeaker a full opportunity of diſplaying the ſtrength of his oratory.

After ſumming up this firſt part with the following juſt remark—"That *liberty* cannot be deſtroyed till true learning is extinguiſhed, like a mighty giant who cannot be ſubdued till his eyes are blinded, or eradicated"—he addreſſes himſelf to the *truſtees* of the college as follows—

"Since ſuch is the influence of a good education upon the manners, the genius, the felicity of individuals, as well as whole kingdoms, how ſhall we prepare ourſelves to take leave of this SEAT OF LETTERS? When I recollect that *here* we have ſpent our youthful, and perhaps many of our happieſt days, delighted and improved; when I call to mind, that while we have been led through the pleaſing walks of ſcience, you, Gentlemen, the benevolent founders and patrons of this Seminary, with a care even PATERNAL, have joined our worthy preceptors in watching our ſteps, and inciting us to glory and excellence by example as well as precept; and when I look forward and conſider that we are ſoon to launch out into the world upon the foundation of our own yet unripened reaſon—a thouſand anxious thoughts croud upon my mind, too big for utterance! My boſom heaves with gratitude which language cannot expreſs! My tongue faulters, and refuſes the office of bidding ADIEU, or diſſolving a connection ſo uſeful, ſo honourable to us! No, Gentlemen! let it not be diſſolved—we will ſtill look up to you with FILIAL REVERENCE, for council and protection in the ways of virtue; and while we walk in them, we know that you will abſolve us from thoſe inferior marks of gratitude which words can but ill expreſs.

"Happy Pennſylvania! although dark clouds lowr over our heads—yet happy in this—that the firſt men of our country, even the deſcendents of our venerable Founder, Governors, Judges, Divines, and the oracles of our other liberal profeſſions—deign to ſuperintend the education of youth, and to train up a ſucceſſion of patriots, ſages and lawgivers, to ſupport and dignify our great AMERICAN CAUSE, when the preſent illuſtrious ſett of actors ſhall quit this earthly ſtage!

As to you, young Gentlemen, who are following us through thoſe pleaſing walks of ſcience, I know that you already anticipate that part of my addreſs which cuſtom has appropriated to you.—With ſuch models before you, countenanced and encouraged by ſuch dignified characters, the eyes of your country upon you, and its growing difficulties calling for growing exertions of wiſdom and virtue—loſe not your preſent golden opportunities of preparing yourſelves to act a worthy part in life. Be not diſcouraged with the apparent difficulty of improvement. Our little experience, being however ſomewhat greater than yours, entitles us to tell you, that difficulties vaniſh as induſtry increaſes, and the farther you travel in the paths of learning, the more ſmooth and delightful they become.

"But the laſt and moſt ſevere part of my preſent duty remains. I am to bid *adieu* to you, my dear Fellow Graduates, as joint votaries of ſcience in this place. Being now to part, our lots may be caſt wide in this continent, and our purſuits may be different. The moment we ſtep over yonder threſhold, we muſt look upon ourſelves as embarking on the perilous voyage of life, in perilous times. The happy hours of youth, which we have ſpent here in joyous converſe, opening our boſoms to each other, unſuſpecting and unſuſpected, will often recur to us in ſweet remembrance—Yes! my companions! let them recur; and with them, let all the inſtructive leſſons we have here received, recur alſo—and thus our conſtant wiſhes will be, for the proſperity of this Seminary, that it may continue to the lateſt ages one of the brighteſt luminaries of this new world, the grand nurſery of TRUTH and FREEDOM; diffuſing abroad whatever can elevate or enlighten mankind, and promote the beſt intereſts of this great and growing country!

"And while in this public manner we confeſs our obligations to this our *alma mater*, and have been dignified with her laurels; it is her right in return, nay it is our country's right, to expect from us a conduct in life proportionably dignified. And let them expect it; for I know, my dear Fellow Graduates, that your hearts join me, and all the ſoul of the PATRIOT exults within you, while I now ſtep forward, and PLEDGE myſelf before this great and venerable Aſſembly, that WE who have this day been ſo highly diſtinguiſhed in their ſight, will make our country's good, and the ſupport of her religion, her laws, her civil rights, the grand object of all our purſuits. We will conſider LIBERTY as the choiceſt gift of heaven, the unalienable right of mankind, exalting human nature, and inſpiring every nobler ſentiment. And we will devote ourſelves to her ſervice, not with a ſudden or occaſional zeal, but with a pure, ſtedfaſt and inextinguiſhable flame, burning ſtill clearer and ſtronger through life———

Our lateſt pray'rs the ſame as all the paſt,
And "Save our country, heaven, ſhall be our laſt!"

This performance was received with the ſame marks of univerſal approbation as the former; the ſpeaker, through the whole of it, and particularly in his pathetic concluſion, having ſhewn that he FELT, and was thoroughly POSSESSED with, his ſubject.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

* *See Cato's Letters, Vol.* 2.

† *Spoken by Benjamin Chew*, A. B.

* *Spoken by William Moore Smith*, A. B.

***